CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,251—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
R.I. GANGES	4304	800	T. J. Alderton	11th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
R.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
R.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. R. Andrews	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th „
R.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

EXTRA STEAMER TO COLOMBO.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	11th Oct. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain W. Worfolk, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 16th instant, and passages can now be secured.
The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1890.

TO ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.

FIRST CLASS steamer "BREMA," 1,205 tons register, Capt. Alfred Ott, will LEAVE BOMBAY for the above ports, on or about the 17th instant.
For Freight and Passage apply to

ISSA THAVER.
Khoja Mholla, 7th October, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers will sail as under:—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, has arrived here, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1890.
S. S. "KILWA," Captain———, has arrived here and will sail for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Ibo, on FRIDAY the 10th October, 1890.
S. S. "BARAWA" Captain———, which has left Zanzibar for here on the 4th inst., will arrive here on or about the 18th inst., and will sail for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Ibo, about the 30th instant.
For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
23, Bazar Gate Street, 4th October, 1890.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,114 tons, at 11 a.m., on 11th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 12th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 10th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 14th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th October, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
WARDHA	3,917	31st October.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October, 1890. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

BOMBAY TO THE FIRST CATARACT AND BACK IN 45 DAYS,

Including food on NILE STEAMER and 4 days HOTEL accommodation at Luxor.
FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT.....Rs. 1,070.
Full Particulars and Pamphlet of Tours up the NILE to the First and Second Cataracts, price six annas from

THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DURING the present favourable RATE of EXCHANGE, we are pleased to intimate a REDUCTION of 10 PER CENT, on our present list prices; and 12½ per cent. (2 Annas in the Rupee) on Dispensing, when the value is one Rupee and upwards.

KEMP & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES ON THE NILGIRIS.

The undersigned will offer the following well-known and first-class coffee estates for sale by auction in their Coonoor Office at 12 o'clock noon on 18th October, 1890.

LOUISIANA ESTATE.

About 10 miles from Coonoor near Kolacumbay consisting of 212 acres, of which 120 acres are planted with coffee and in bearing.
The estate is well found in cattle, tools &c, and is in good order. There is a good bungalow, cattle shed and pulp house.
Crop estimated at 10 to 12 tons.

LOWER TIGER ROCK ESTATE.

Two miles from Coonoor on the ghaut containing 60 acres of coffee in bearing and a large number of fruit trees yeilding a yearly income.
Well found in buildings and admirably situated for the supply of manure. Crop estimated at 8 to 10 tons,
The estate is in good order.

TUDOR VALLEY ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris beyond Kolacumbay about 14 mile from Coonoor consisting of 91 acres of which 80 acres are planted with coffee, in full bearing and in first-rate order The estate is well supplied with buildings, cattle, tools &c.
From season 1882-83 to 89-90 the average crop has been 25 tons.
Owing to the very heavy crop of last year the ensuing crop will be about 8 tons—but prospects of a bumper next year.

For further particulars apply to

T. STANES, & Co.,
Coimbatore.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	... ...	...£500,000
„	Subscribed and paid up	...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta	MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay	„ KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London
THE TRUST IS PREPARED:—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speed realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer, Complete.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 8
„ „ „ „ Wicker covered	10 0
„ 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	10 8
„ „ „ „ „ Wicker covered	12 8
„ 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	13 8
„ „ „ „ „ Wicker covered	15 8
„ 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	18 0
„ „ „ „ „ Wicker covered	22 0
„ 2 Five gallon size	25 0
„ 3 Six gallon size	32 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)	Rs. 2, 4-8, & 5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

SIMPLE ELEGANT RELIABLE

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE } *THE IDEAL DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.*

By keeping the Hair in a NATURAL CONDITION *prevents* Baldness.
Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER } *THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF HAIR RESULTING FROM RESIDENCE IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE.*

By acting on the Roots in a NATURAL MANNER *cures* Baldness.
Per Case Rs. 7-0.

POMADES, BRILLIANTINES, HAIR OILS, etc., OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP AND CO., LD., CHEMISTS. BOMBAY

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homewar d bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1890, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of iracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Stree Bloomsbury; London.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.
We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.
It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.
Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	15	
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from „	6	
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	15	

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	„	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	„	24
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	„	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	„	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs from	„	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins from	Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. from	„	18
Gold Framed do. do. from	„	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from „ 6
Silver do. do. do. from „ 25
Gold do. do. do. from „ 60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed from	Rs.	4
Silver do. do. from	„	30
Gold do. do. from	„	75

LORGNONS.
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ... Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ... 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ... 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS ... Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ... Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1 0
„ Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and „	1 8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each „	3 0
„ „ Gold	each from „	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.,

NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES, &c.

A CHOICE selection the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot, or Pin, Rs. 1-12 each.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black, Fancy and Self, from Rs. 2-8 each.

THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WATSON & CO.'S

CLEARANCE SALE,

"LAST WEEK"

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index."
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS

TO THE

LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW

in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

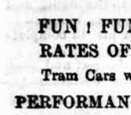
intsd and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.
EVERY NIGHT, at 9 p. m.
IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION.
ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.
GREATEST ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.
Talented Gymnasts, Acrobats, Jugglers, Equestrians, Comical Manœuvres of Trained Horses, Dogs, and Monkeys.
FUN ! FUN !! BY THE CLOWNS.
RATES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Tram Cars will run after the Performance.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.
AND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 p. m.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS"



THIS splendid First Class Iron steam ship built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—

"CITY OF PERTH" .....5th November.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agent, "City Line of Steamers."

DOCKYARD CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS.

TENDERS for the Contract, which is for 12 months, will be received by the Undersigned at 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1890. For particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 9th October, 1890, or apply to the Undersigned.

A. GWYN,
For Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 2nd October, 1890.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Rs. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a. m. (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (local time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts for the following Supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1891-92.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, ADEN.

Hired Draught Bullocks	Under Schedule	No. 4	Tenders to be received on 17th Nov. 1890.
Hired Boat Tonnage and Conveyance of Coal	Do.	No. 5	do.
Drawing, Conveying, and Distributing Water	Do.	No. 6	on 21st do.
Leather Articles	Do.	No. 8	do.
Wooden Articles	Do.	No. 9	do.
Bamboo and Rattan Articles	Do.	No. 10	do. 24th
Copper, Brass, Tin, and Iron Ware Articles	Do.	No. 11	do.
Materials for Repairs of Articles of Line Gear for Transport Cattle.	Do.	No. 12A	do.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, ADEN, AND THE COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Coal for Government Condensers and Indian Government Vessels.	Under Schedule	No. 3	On 17th Nov., 1890
Cooking Utensils	Do.	No. 11A	On 24th do.
Diet and Table Requisites	Do.	No. 11B	do. do.

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Sept. 30, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p m (local time), and by the other respective Chief and Local Commissariat Officers up to 4-30 p. m. (Madras time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1891-92. The General Contract for Arrowroot will be for one and three years, commencing from April, 1891.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore	(Wooden, Copper, Iron, Tin, Crockery, and China-ware Articles, Leather, Bamboo, Rattan, and Earthenware Articles, Miscellaneous Dead Stock Articles, Country Drugs and Medicines, &c., Vegetable Oil of Sorts, Barley Europe, Candles, Sago, &c., Charcoal and Firewood, Coffee, Cooking Utensils, Diet and Table Requisites	Under Schedule No. 4	Do.	Tenders to be received on 3rd Nov. 1890.
Nussecrabad, Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Karrachee, Hyderabad		Do.	5	Do.
		Do.	8	On 7th do.
		Do.	9	On 14th do.
		Do.	21	On 17th do.
		Do.	27	Do.
		Do.	28	On 21st do.
		Do.	29	Do.
		Do.	4A	On 24th do.
		Do.	4B	Do.
Poona, Kurrachee, Commt. Storekeeper-General, Bombay.	Covering and Dammering Packages &c., and drawing off Porter and Rolling Bottles with Straw, &c.	Do.	11	On 26th do.
Chief Commissariat officer, Poona, for Poona, Ahmednagar, and their Subordinate Stations.	Mule & Bullock Equipments.	Do.	7	On 7th do.
Do., Mhow, for Mhow, Neemuch, Nusserabad, and their Sub-stations.				
Do., Jubbulpore for Jubbulpore and its Sub-stations.				
Do., Kamptee, for Kamptee and its Sub-stations.				
Do., Kurrachee, for Kurrachee and Hyderabad.				
Commissariat Storekeeper-General Bombay for Bombay, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Aden, and their Sub-stations.				

TENDERS will also be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, for the above Contracts for Mule and Bullock Equipments separately for each Station, namely, Poona, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Kamptee, and Kurrachee.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore	Hired Carts with Bullocks, &c	Under Schedule No. 21	On 14th Nov. 1890.
Nussecrabad, Kamptee	Hired Carts with Bullocks and Drivers for the conveyance of water	No. 21	Do.
Poona, Karrachee	Coal	No. 25	On 17th do.
Ahmednagar, Mhow, Kamptee	Kurbee, dry and green, and Sugarcane	No. 39	Do.
Deolalee and Bombay for Deolalee, Satara and Poona for Satara, Poona for Purandhur, Abu and Deesa for Abu, Mhow for Indore, Nusseerabad for Taragarh, Saugor and Jubbulpore for Saugor, Pachmari and Jubbulpore for Pachmari, Kamptee for Sitabuldee	Miscellaneous Articles and Hired Carts & Coolies	No. 2	On 24th do.

GENERAL CONTRACTS.—Comprising the requirements of all Stations in the Presidency, including Aden.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.	Arrowroot	No. 27A	On 17th Nov., 1890
	Cooking Utensils	No. 11	On 24th do.
	Diet and Table Requisites	No. 4B	Do.

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, September 30, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH AND MUSIC.
SOCIETY RE-UNIONS.
LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT,
BUT ONE, OF
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Footlight Fun.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 10TH,
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW.
READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.
TELLING OUR TALE OF WOE (with hard trials).
CALLAGHAN, the Irish Ambassador, in new eccentricities.
MISS BLANCHE GERARD, in her Boy's Burlesque Operatic Speciality.
MR. SYDNEY COLVILLE, in his new Mimetical Entertainment.
MESSRS. HUDSON and NISH will introduce Mr. Pat Rooney, who will give an extraordinary Ventriloquial Performance, &c.
MISS ADA WALKER, in new OPERATIC SELECTIONS.
MONS PROVO, in his Marvellous Equilibrial Act.
MISS NELLY HARLEY, as the Jolly Little Chap.
MISS LILLIE LINTON, in her pleasing Song and Dance.
And the new American Sketch,
DOWN SOUTH JUSTICE.
New Ballads, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Rs. 3, 2, and Re 1. Doors open 8-15. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Reserved Seats Soundy & Co.
THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

THE BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE COMPANY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 60, TAMARIND LANE.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

The Prices cover brokerage and all Charges.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Dumrah Gold Prospecting Syndicate	1 10	to	1 12
Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Company	1 15	to	2 1
Western Pat Koom Company	1 2	to	1 4
Pat Pat Gold Company	1 2	to	1 4
Dhadka Mining Company	2 8	to	2 11
Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company	0 14	to	1 0
Western Bengal Gold Company	2 14	to	3 1
Sonakhan Gold Company	1 12	to	1 15
Eastern Ranchi Company	2 4	to	2 7

The Shares are in the form of Warrants payable to Bearer, and pass from hand to hand without transfer deed.

Applications received for the Shares of New Companies, an allotment in which has been reserved for Bombay. A payment of 4 annas per share must be sent with each Application. Allotments will be made in strict order of priority.

THE BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE COMPANY.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

THE RECEIPT of the following sums is acknowledged :—

K. M. Hiramanek, Esq., (by wire from Poona).	Rs.	250
N. S. Jinvala, Esq., (Do. Broach)	,,	100
M. Raghunathdas, Esq.,	,,	100
Total		450

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK SQUARE LOG TIMBER, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot Parel, Bombay.

The specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel,

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's Conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Log Timber" delivered at the Agents Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not be bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Store-keeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th October, 1890.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. Notice is hereby given that the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices and Fellows respectively has been published as required by Sub Section 5 of the aforesaid Section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per Copy, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list, or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objected to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein or who has to choose the Ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more Wards in the lists in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the lists as the representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals should send in his claim, objection or application as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1890, in accordance with the provisions of Sub. Sections 8, 9, 10, and of 11, respectively, of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City Bombay Municipal Act, 1888,

H. A. ACWORTH
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th Oct., 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that PRABHAKER KHUNDERAO has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from BHAI SOONDERJI, KASHINATH RAMCRISHNA and SOONDER RAMCRISHNA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having a claim thereto by way of gift, inheritance, lien, mortgage, sale or otherwise, howsoever are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned at his Office No. 16, Oak Lane, within a week from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be treated as waived.

JANARDHUN GOPAL,
Purchaser's Attorney.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

A piece of Fazendari ground together with a dwelling house standing thereon, situated on the Agiary Road, which it fronts on the south side thereof, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards, be the same a little, more or less, within the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said vendors and their tenants, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 96, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the Agiary Road, on or towards the east by the property of Pallonji Heerjeebhoy Mehta, on or towards the south by the property of Venayek Sadanand, and on or towards the west by the property of Venayek Sadanand.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Re. 10 per year.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

TIVOLI BEER, "Non Plus Ultra," Eagle Brand. In WHITE GLASS BOTTLES. Fresh Supplies EVERY FORTNIGHT. Rs. 22 Cases of 4 doz. Quarts ; Rs. 16 per case of 4 doz. Pints. WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Meadow Street.

LADIES FASHIONABLE SAILOR HATS, Covered Cloth, Fancy Cloth Bands, in every Favorite Shade, extremely Stylish. Re. 1.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

ANOTHER NEW STOCK of Children's Cubes, Race Games, small and large New Games, for Girls, Work-boxes, Blotters, &c., &c., to hand. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE reasons why Motivala's preparations viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Dysentrodyne, Diarrhœa Drops, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder have succeeded are that they are cheap, efficacious and harmless. See handbills for opinions of the press, medical and lay certificates from Europeans and Natives. Manufacturer, S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

"MINNESOTA PRIZE TAKER" Potatoe is the best Potatoe in India. It is packed in boxes of 35 seers net, and delivered at any Railway Station in the Bombay Presidency at Rs. 7-4 the box ; only obtainable from the BERENAG TEA CO., KUMAON. N.-W. P.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., now can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

A & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollcora :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 Air Gun, bullets 1,000 Rs. 3, 1 dozen darts Rs. 1-8. Springs Rs. 4, Spare ammunition for No. 3 Air Gun 50, bullets Rs. 3, 1 dozen darts Rs. 2, Spring replaced Rs. 4 —STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY

Corrugated Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO
BOMBAY AGENCY.

HAVING returned from Europe, I have this day resumed charge of this Agency. Mr. ROBERT PESCIO, will from this date, cease to sign as Acting Agent.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 9th October, 1890. Agent.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STABLE REMOVED.

MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Bellasis Junction Road to RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there are many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth inspection.

Also some First class fresh shipment of real Budwin Horses are expected here weekly by every Mail Steamer arriving from Busreh.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.
Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Government of India for DEEPENING the DUNCAN DOCK in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans of the Dock and the Dock itself may be inspected and Contract papers, Rs. 3 each, obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer., Dockyard Division, between 11 and 5 daily, Saturdays excepted.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the undermentioned address until 12 noon on SATURDAY, 25th October, 1890. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 earnest money, in currency notes must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the contract ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of India who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.
Bombay, Dockyard, 24th September, 1890.

NEUBERG'S
TOBACCOS.

SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	,,	½ ,,	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	,,	1 ,,	3	4
Do. do.	,,	½ ,,	1	12
Rifle Mixture	,,	1 ,,	2	0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,,	½ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	,,	½ ,,	1	12
Latakia	,,	½ ,,	1	12

Warranted fresh and sound.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
ALSO
NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS, JAVAS,
TRICHINOPOLIES
AND
REAL BURMAHS
Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	,,	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,,	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	,,	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,,	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	,,	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	,,	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—26, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£833,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.
REST ..... ,, 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspure S'. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50	
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·2	
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50	

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Possnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,

9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.
CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.
EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months..... Rs. 26
Six months..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay. or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 3s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system." Rev. C. E. Cookin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept. 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory : incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Polo in the Maidan, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Megna (s), from Tuticorin. Yesterday :—I. M. S. Tenasserim, from Port Blair ; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. Troopship Serapis, for England : Lawada (s), Rangoon, &c : and Clyde (s), China.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Lawada left the dock on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Kilwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Kerbela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on to-day.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening 4-30 p.m Players should write their names down on the slate and bring white and colored jersies.

THE MISSING BOY.—Meajee Abdoola's son, aged 12 years, who was reported missing on Tuesday last, was found on Wednesday night, at Kolsa Mohla, but his silver neck ornament was missing.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September 1890, was 2,240 ; daily average, 74 ; total of new admissions, 1,170 ; and number of children vaccinated, 84.

THE CONNAUGHT CLUB.—The amateurs of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will give a performance at the Connaught Club, Colaba, for the benefit of the Colaba Church organ, to-day and to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment at the Yacht Clnb, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	Light Cavalry — Suppe.
Selection	The Gondoliers — Sullivan.
Grand March	Athalie — Mendelssohn.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl — Balfe.
Troop	The Maid of Athens — Evans.
Galop	Jongleur — Zikoff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An inquest was held by a Coroner yesterday, at the Church Gate Railway station, respecting the death of Rozar De Souza, aged 40 years. Deceased, it appears, lived in a Goanese Coor, at Chira Bazaar. He was insane and wandered about at times. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of the deceased was found lying about two feet outside the ends of the down line and about 500 feet south of the Church Gate station. The verdict was, "that the death of Rozar De Souza was caused by injuries received by his having been run over by a railway train ; but under what circumstances he was run over there is no evidence to say."

THEFT IN THE HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, on coming into Court on Tuesday, left on a small table, in his chambers, a gladstone bag, while other two packets containing, a sum of Rs. 15-3-0 and two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, were placed at the bottom of the bag. The money was safe in the bag when the learned Judge went into Court after luncheon; but the packet with Rs. 15-3-0 was missed when he returned into his chambers, at 5 o'clock. The other pocket with Rs. 20 remained untouched. A report has been made to the police, but no clue has been obtained to the missing money.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—Inspector Chislett yesterday charged a notorious character, named Venkutrao Wamon, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 14, the property of Balajee Govind, a clerk employed in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, from his residence at Moogbhat, on the night of the 17th August last. The accused was arrested on Tuesday last on suspicion, and upon further enquiries the stolen property was recovered from a Marwarree, named Motee. Venkutrao pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Fakeer Mahomed, aged 35 years. Deceased was a fireman, employed in the Government Dockyard. On the 6th instant he was sent to work on board a Government patrol boat, which was sent in the harbour on trial of her engines and boilers. While at work a plug of the boiler gave way, the steam escaped, and scalded the deceased and the engineer of the boat, the former more severely. He was admitted into the hospital on the same day, where he died at 6-30 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Rama Janoo, a domestic servant, in the employ of Mr. Gunputrao Shreecrishna Wassudewjee, clerk to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, residing at Mahaluxmee, before Mr. Richardson, with stealing a silver cup and a silver spoon, valued at Rs. 18, the property of his master, on Friday last. The accused, after stealing the articles absconded, pledging the silver spoon with a Marwarree, named Kerba Asrah, while he broke up the cup into pieces and buried a portion of it amongst some rocks on the sea-shore, a short distance from his master's bungalow. The accused was arrested by the police, and the stolen property recovered from the Marwarree. He also pointed out the spot where he had concealed the other portion. Rama Jannoo, who is a lad about 18 years of age, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A POLICE RAID ON A SCHOOL OF GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Inspector Nolan charged Khan Mahomed and six others with gambling with cards, dice, and money, on the night of the 9th instant. The police received intimation that the gamblers had met in a house, at Theley Gully, Old Nagpada. At a late hour on the night in question the Inspector, accompanied by a few police sepoys, entered the building, and making their way, unobserved by the members of the gang, towards the room in which the party were squatted, suddenly burst in upon them, arrested the seven accused, who were eagerly watching the issue of their stakes, and picked up 38 packs of cards and 78 dice. A sum of Rs. 14 in cash was found in the possession of the gamblers, which was taken possession of. The whole of the prisoners, who denied the charge, were fined in sums ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20, or to suffer imprisonment, in default of payment, varying from two to three weeks.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of a man, named Almus, aged 40 years. Deceased was a labourer, employed in the Prince's Dock. On the 19th ultimo, with other labourers, he was engaged in discharging cases of sulphuric acid from the steam-ship City of Dundee, lying in the Prince's Dock, each case contained 4 jars, and each jar contained 2 gallons of acid. The jars were packed in powdered chalk in the cases, and each case weighed about 2 cwt. The case were stowed in tiers in the lower hold, and the labourers had to rake out the cases with their hands. About 5 p.m. on that date, while doing so, one jar burst in a case, and the acid fell on the deceased's chest and legs, burning him severely. Three other men, who were near the deceased at the time, were also burnt slightly. Deceased was removed to the hospital in extreme agony. Irritative fever supervened, and he died exhausted at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A man, named Moogdoombus, was admitted into the hospital at the same time as the deceased, who had also received burns from sulphuric acid, and is at present lying very ill. The verdict in the fatal case was, "That the death of Almus was caused by his having been accidentally burned by the breaking of a box and the bursting of a jar, containing strong sulphuric acid."

TAHITI is not prospering under French rule as well as could be wished. The depression of former years has become acute, owing chiefly to lack of produce and commercial opportunities. The French Government has ceased to issue drafts on Paris, with a consequent depreciation of the silver currency of the islands. Prices have increased, and local produce is bought solely to effect remittances. Merchants, therefore, curtail orders for goods, and the market is nevertheless glutted on account of stagnation in agriculture. The proportion of British trade is estimated to be a fourth of the whole.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON A EUROPEAN FIRM.

THE retrial of Shewlal Bholanath and Ramrutton Kevalram, Multanee Hindus, was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and the same Common Jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defence.

The first witness called yesterday was Moreshwar Chintamon, an assistant book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., who had been the means of fraudulently obtaining, for the prisoners orders for the delivery to them, without payment, of 16 bags of madapollams, 28 bales of gery shirtings, and 20 cases of white mulls. His examination occupied the Court till the close of the day ; and the Sessions were then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

AN INTER-PLEADER SUIT.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY *vs.* GOVIND RAMJEE AND THE BANK OF BENGAL.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the suit. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be restrained from taking any proceedings against the plaintiffs' company in respect of certain monies which the company were ready to pay ; that the defendants be directed to interplead together concerning their respective claims to the monies ; that some persons be appointed to receive the monies pending the litigation, &c. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Barder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the first defendant ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the second defendant. On the first day of the hearing, the plaintiffs, having paid into Court the monies due by them, were discharged from the suit and the hearing proceeded in order to determine whether the first or the second defendant was entitled to receive the monies.

His Lordship stated the arrangements come to between Govind Ramjee and Balladina before September, 1890, as already mentioned in our report of the case ; and remarked that Govind Ramjee had no pecuniary interest in the completion of the contract. In September, 1889, according to Mr. Gostling's evidence, Rs. 11,000 of work remained to be done. Govind Ramjee was a trustee, or "conduit pipe," to spend Balladina's money. Balladina directed his trustee to direct the Railway Company to pay monies to his account at the Bank of Bengal, which showed that it was an assignment. Exhibit 3 gave notice of the equitable assignment to the Bank. Govind Ramjee contended that a cancellation of the direction took place, but this had not been proved, and in his lordship's opinion, he was not entitled to cancel. His lordship had no doubt that the necessary funds were forthcoming. The company gave a cheque in November and December, which fell little short of the expenses shown in Balladina's books. His Lordship thought that Govind had a lien on all sums expended on work outside those supplied by Balladina. His Lordship then indicated how the accounts ought to be taken, remarking that he could pass no final decree till the accounts had been taken. The accounts were to be brought in by Govind Ramjee on the footing indicated and submitted to the Bank of Bengal's solicitors ; and after that it would be decided who should take the accounts. A copy of accounts, so prepared by Govind Ramjee, to be filed and furnished to the Bank's solicitors on or before the 1st November next ; objections thereto to be filed on or before the 14th November ; and the suit to be set down on the board on the 28th November.

APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BAI LAKHMI.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Darashah Dosabhoy, City Magistrate of Surat, who, on the 4th June last, convicted the accused of voluntarily assisting in the concealment of stolen property, and sentenced her to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment. The conviction and sentence were confirmed on appeal by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Goverdhunram Tripathi, appeared for the accused.

In this case there were two accused. The first, Gulam Hoosein Mahomed Ali, a Borah, was charged with theft in a dwelling-house as a servant ; and the second accused, Bai Lakhmi, a Durzi by caste, aged about sixty years, was charged with voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property. The first accused was employed by Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil as a private servant to do miscellaneous work in the house. Mr. Gulabdas's house being close to that of Bai Lakhmi, the second accused was taking his meals in her house, paying her five rupees per month ; and he had kept his boxes and property in her house. On the 6th June, the complainant found that his cash-box had been tampered with, and cash and notes abstracted therefrom. He sent for the police with the result that, within a short time, some of the notes stolen were recovered from the possession of Bai Lakhmi, which had been given to her by the first accused. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to six months.

Counsel for the second accused urged that she had been prejudiced by the omission of the lower Appellate Court to write a judgment, and that its decision was illegal, and could not be upheld without such judgment. The Magistrate's appreciation of the evidence was vitiated by the circumstance that it entirely ignored the respectable witnesses for the defence and other circumstances favourable to it. The burden of proving the accused's guilty knowledge lay upon the prosecution, and the Magistrate had virtually proceeded upon a contrary assumption.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the application, said : The Sessions Judge has not complied with the requirements of sections 424 and 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in disposing of the appeal before him from the Magistrate's judgment. It was especially necessary in this case that the Sessions Judge should have expressly recorded a finding as to the guilty knowledge of the accused, as such knowledge was inferred by the Magistrate from circumstances which do not seem to necessarily warrant the inference that the accused knew that the notes left in her custody were stolen property. She would probably have kept them in a safe and secret place under any circumstances if she had undertaken the charge of them. She gave them up when they were demanded from her, and adduced evidence to show her good character. We do not think it necessary to remand the case in order that the Sessions Judge may now rehear the appeal, as was done in Criminal Review No. 239 of 1887, decided on the 11th January, 1888, as the facts from which any inference as to accused's guilt may be drawn are undisputed. We are of opinion that these facts are consistent with her innocence. We, therefore, reverse the decisions of the Courts below, and acquit the applicant of the offence of voluntarily assisting in the concealment of stolen property, of which she has been convicted under section 414 of the Indian Penal Code, and we direct that she be set at liberty.

OCTOBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

677—M. H. Khan—Runchordas Amtabhoy vs Manoklal Goverdhundas Goonderia—Ardesir H and D and others Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment at 3 o'clock

653—Thakurdas D and C—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy vs C A Turner—Little S F and M

656—Little S F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas D and C

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN,)
(At 3 o'clock.)

For consent decree.

372-90—Little S F and N—Sarafally Tyabally and others vs Shewjee Dharamasy—Tyabjee and D.

To speak to the minutes of the order.

370-70—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others, —Roughton and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed long Causes.

184-89—Wadia and G—Peerozbai and another vs Hormusji Sorabji Mehta and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H., and C. B. B. and B. Part heard.

406-87—In person—Moti Proma vs Bodul Dossaji—E Wilkin.

473-88—Tyabjee and D—Khetsidas Hurmukroy vs Sobhagchund Dowlutchund.

265-90—Conroy and B—Lilladhur Shamjee and another vs Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Payne, G and S.

Equity side.

For further directions on the master's report.

Jefferson B D and K—Hajee Abdulla Hajee Dossal vs Hajee Abdul Succoor Cadoo and others—Tyabjee and D.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A PUBLIC OFFICER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the case of Robert Boileau, Head Bailiff of the High Court vs. Arthur Levy was resumed, in which the defendant, Arthur Levy, stands charged with assaulting and resisting Robert Boileau, in the execution of his duty, as a public officer on the night of the 23rd August last. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

Joseph Moore re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Roughton said : My house is next to the fire station ; it is between Mr. Levy's house and the fire brigade. My house is not 10 minutes walk from Mr. Levy's house, it is just round the corner adjoining his house. From my compound I could see into Mr. Levy's compound. I never lent Mr Boileau the use of my compound to watch for Mr. Braemer. Boileau has not been to my house to my knowledge. My family live in my house and no others. At first I saw two men Boileau and Levy close up to each other. I saw no previous altercation to this. When I rushed up to them I knew nothing about the row. I noticed a carriage at the right of the gateway of Mr. Levy's house, with two ladies in it. The horse's head was turned to the sea-face, and the ladies' backs towards the scene of the quarrel. I do not know whether they were looking round. The carriage was at a stand. It was about 4 or 5 yards from where Boileau and Levy were, and about 3 yards from the gateway. It was a victoria. I cannot say if it was a private one in which the ladies were. I did not notice any body on the coach-box besides the driver. It was rather dark that night on the Gaumdavie Road. The street lamp is about 2 yards from the gate-way of Mr. Levy's house. It is between the gate-way and the sea-face, and nearly opposite where the ladies' victoria was standing, and on the same side of the road as the bungalow. Mr. Levy was very much excited, but Mr. Boileau was not. He talked in a loud tone, just as I am speaking now. I did not assist in stopping the gharry, that the ladies were in. I was going on this occasion from Grant Road towards the sea-face, and a victoria passed me before I got to Mr. Levy's house. It passed me going towards the Kennedy Bridge. I did not notice anybody in that carriage, it was a hack victoria.

Pandoo Krishna, a hack victoria-driver, examined by Mr. Craigie, said : About a month ago my victoria was engaged by complainant at the Grant Road Stand. I drove him to Gaumdavie. I stopped my victoria near a bunglow at the front gate. I do not know whose bungalow it was. The complainant alighted, this was about 9 o'clock at night. I saw two carriages come out of that compound. One was a brougham and the other was a private victoria. The brougham came out first, and drove towards Grant Road. I am quite sure it was a brougham, and did not notice anybody in it, and the second carriage, a victoria, drove off towards the sea-face. The second carriage was driven about twenty paces and then stopped. There was a saheb and two ladies in it. The saheb alighted from the carriage, and rushed at the saheb I had driven. This is the saheb (pointing to Mr. Levy). They said something to each other, which I could not understand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roughton witness said : There were two carriages that came out of that compound. My carriage was about ten paces from the second carriage when it stopped. Mr. Boileau went after the carriage that came out. These two carriages came out of the compound about 15 minutes after I came and stopped there. Mr. Boileau was seated in my carriage all the time, and I on the coach-box. The brougham came out first. There was an interval of 10 minutes when the second carriage came out of that compound. No hired carriage came out of that compound. There was nobody else in the second carriage but a gentleman and two ladies, and the coachman on the coachbox. Mr. Boileau was still seated in my gharry when the first carriage came out. Mr. Boileau got out of my carriage 10 minutes after the first carriage came out, and he went towards the direction of the bungalow and while he was doing so, the second carriage came out. I saw him attempting to stop the carriage. He went up to the carriage to stop it. It was then Mr. Levy jumped down and pushed him.

At this stage Mr. Craigie said :—Your Worship after hearing this witness's evidence I am instructed not to proceed further in this case, and instead to withdraw the charge against the accused.

Mr. Roughton said :—My client was entitled to an acquittal, your Worship, and should be discharged.

The Magistrate :—Certainly, I dismiss the case, and the accused is discharged.

BAPTY BROTHERS LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of Bapty Brothers, Limited (in liquidation) was held yesterday evening in the registered office of the company, 491 Falkland Road, to consider the present position of the company, and to decide whether it should be taken out of liquidation or its property be sold &c., Mr. Nana Moroji Bahadur who was elected to take the chair, asked the meeting whether the reporters should be admitted or asked to withdraw. It was agreed they should be allowed to remain.

The Chairman their asked Mr. Turner, one of the recently appointed liquidators to explain how the company came to be liquidated.

Mr. Turner thereupon explained that it was due to the amalgamation of all Flour Mills under the scheme of Mr. Marshall. That scheme necessitated all Companies being liquidated, which was resolved on, on the 29th of June 1889, and confirmed on the 20th of July, that year, when Mr. Marshall was appointed secretary. That scheme fortunately or unfortunately, the speaker said, had since fallen through. Mr. Marshall sought to rescind these Resolutions and petitions the High Court in Augt. or Sept. following to appoint another liquidator in his stead, whereupon Mr. Justice Bailey ordered that the shareholders elect one accordingly. Mr. Turner and another had thus been appointed liquidators on the 14th September and their election confirmed by the High Court.

The mill had worked since without loss. All the fixed charges had been paid. Not a rupee had been lost to the shareholders. The present liquidators had taken counsel's opinion as to proceeding against the Bombay Flour Mill Co., or Mr. Marshall personally. A suit was filed under advice and was heard a short time ago. Mr. Justice Farren deciding against the Bapty Brother Company, Counsel advised no appeal, and the shareholders were now asked what had better be done. If the sale of the mill was desired, it must be effected.

An estimate drawn up for the information of Mr. Marshall was here laid on the table for reference by any shareholder. Mr. Turner remarking that it would be imprudent to let the reporters have the figures which were absurdly low, being specially drawn up in the interests of Mr. Marshall during the amalgamation. The company would of course like to get as high bid as was possible. It had not gone into liquidation not on account of debt but owing to the amalgamation scheme. Mr. Turner gave as his advice the discontinuation of working, for he felt assured the shareholders would not be willing to pay another Rs. 15 each. (cries of Oh ! no) He here remarked that certain grossly exaggerated and damaging acounts concerning the Company had found their way into print and which he was gratified to find one journal at least had the good sense not to insert. He believes himself no anonymous representations of the sort should ever be countenanced the Company, he might say, did not intend to notice these allegations. They might be able to guess it was the outcome of a discontented shareholder and all he need say was that it was most improper conduct.

The balance sheet drawn up to date from 1st October 1889, was then laid on the table. This showed that for the period there had not been a pie of debt, contrariwise a small profit.

A shareholder thought this account should have been earlier compiled to allow of proper scruting. That a hasty glance shewed out-standing liabilities of Rs, 30,000 and on its being explained that this credit was given to about 50 bona fide purchesers of flour, the member still thought the debt was enormous, and in direct contravention for former resolution not to give credit.

Another shareholder remarked that Mr. Marshall for one did not believe in credit. The length of time and items of outstandings were then gone into.

The following resolutions with an amendment were then passed :—(1) That the liquidators be authorised to sell the Company's Mill property, either by private sale or public auction as was best in the interest of the shareholders. (2) That the Mill be continued working until such sale was effected.

This latter resolution was negatived by Mr. Burder who though the present wretched state of the machinery did not permit of their doing so, without increased damage, bnt the Rev. Mr. Greig's motion was carried by a majority of 15 against 12.

The Chairman here urged the withdrawal of the reporters as certain other delicate points had to decided,

Those present agreeing, the representatives of the Press withdrew and the business of the Meeting was proceeded with in private.

MR. W. J. HOLLAND, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway.

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the suit and cross-suit of Goculdas Madhowjee *versus* Nursoo Yenkaojee. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff in the first case and the defendant in the cross-case ; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna, appeared for the defendant in the first case and the plaintiff in the cross-case.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—There is an action and cross-action in continuation of a former suit between the same parties, 10254-89, reported in I. L. R. 13 Bom. 630, in which the present plaintiff in the action suing on an agreement for one year, commencing from 3rd September, 1888, which is set out at length in the report, sought to recover Rs. 987 as three months' rent of his quarry, after blasting operations there had been stopped by order of the Municipal Commissioner. Having failed in that action, when it was held by the High Court, on 13th September, 1889, in answering in the negative the second, and in the affirmative the third question, referred by this Court, that the defendant was not in any event liable, under the sixth clause of that agreement, to pay to the plaintiff the sum sued for, and that in the events that had happened the defendant was discharged from all liability under the said agreement, the plaintiff, on 9th April, 1890, brought his present action under clause 4 of the same agreement, which had expired on 3rd September, 1889, to recover the sum of Rs. 1,935 as liquidated damages, calculated at the rate of Rs. 15 per diem, for breach of the defendant's covenant to remove from the plaintiff's quarry the stones excavated by him ; and the sum of Rs. 32 for use and occupation of portion of the plaintiff's land in the second quarry occupied by a shed of the defendant. At the first hearing, I granted the plaintiff leave to amend his plaint in such a way as to make his whole claim one for use and occupation, as it was clear that the only result of a refusal would be another suit. I have, therefore, now to consider the plaintiff's claim in the action as one for use and occupation of his ground occupied by the defendant's stones and shed, after a notice to remove them within three days conveyed by the plaintiff's solicitors' letter of 19th November, 1889. For the ground occupied by the stones he charges at the rate of Rs. 15 per diem from the expiration of his notice, as provided by clause 4 of his agreement ; and for the ground occupied by the shed, he charges Rs. 8 per mensem for the four months of December, 1889, and January, February, and March, 1890. To this claim, the defendant replied by a counter-blast, in the shape of his-cross action, filed on 22nd July, 1890, in which he claims Rs. 1,955 as damages suffered by him by reason of the wrongful acts of the plaintiff in obstructing him in the removal of the stones excavated under the agreement from the plaintiff's quarry. In answer to the plaintiff's action, the defendant pleaded : (1) as regards the claim in respect of the ground occupied by the stones, that the defendant was prevented by the plaintiff from removing them until the date of his Attorney's notice of 19th November, 1889, by which time they had become so damaged and unfit for use by exposure to the weather as to be not worth removing ; (2) as regards the same portion of the claim, that Rs. 1,935 is not a fair use and occupation rent for the ground occupied by the stones during the period, if any, that defendant is liable to pay it ; (3) as regards the claim in respect of the ground occupied by the shed, originally erected on the plaintiff's ground during the continuance of the quarrying agreement, with the leave and license of the plaintiff, it was necessary for the defendant to maintain it there, as the residence of a watchman employed by him for the protection of the defendant's property on the plaintiff's ground, *viz.*, the stones excavated by him, the removal of which was prevented by the plaintiff and the implements and materials of the defendant in the shed ; (4) as regards the same portion of the claim, Rs. 32 is not a fair use and occupation rent for the ground occupied by the shed during the period, if any, that defendant is liable to pay it. In answer to the defendant's cross-action the plaintiff pleaded : (1) the defendant never attempted to remove the stones now on the ground, nor did the plaintiff obstruct his so doing, except on 6th May 1889, when plaintiff admits both an attempt and an obstruction : (2) the plaintiff denied that the defendant suffered the damage he claims. The plaintiff's claim for use and occupation is only for the period subsequent to the expiration of his notice of 19th November, 1889, and he admits that prior thereto, *viz.*, on 6th May, 1889, he did prevent the defendant removing his stones. I think it is clear there was no such obstruction before the admission of 6th May, 1889. It is true there are some general allegations, appearing later in the correspondence, of the defendant having requested the plaintiff to allow him in February, 1889, to remove his stones, and of the plaintiff having refused. But no specific details are given of such earlier obstruction and had there been any, I think it would certainly have been instantly resented, as that of 6th May, 1889, was, having regard to the terms on which the parties were. Moreover, the defendant's evidence at the hearing, as to such earlier obstruction, was very confused, and ended with an admission, in cross-examination, that he had only been obstructed once ; and that was on 6th May, 1889. He is entitled to consider the obstruction then inaugurated as continuing till 20th November, 1889, when he received the plaintiff's notice of 19th calling on him to remove his stones. The question then will be, What damages has he suffered by reason of the wrongful detention of his stones during that period. The particulars of claims annexed to the cross-plaint show that he claims Rs. 1,200 as the "value" of the stones, and Rs. 500 for "loss of profit" in being prevented from selling them. But he was utterly unable to prove any details in respect of either item, not having measured or counted the stones. On the other hand, as the stones are still his property, and he can remove them whenever he pleases, he is not entitled to charge for them more than he has lost by reason of their detention, either as profit on their sale, or by deterioration in their value. There is no evidence worthy of the name to show that he had contracted for the sale or supply of these stones, or was put to any loss on this account by their detention. There was a good deal of contradictory evidence as to whether or not Bombay "black" stone, such as this, suffers exposure to the weather. Clearly, from the evidence of the defendant's own witnesses, it does not become utterly worthless, for his surveyor values the stones now on the ground, after exposure to two monsoons, at about Rs. 311, and the plaintiff can only be responsible for the effects of one ; while the stone-mason says that a certain percentage of stones after exposure would still be capable of being dressed, and therefore as valuable as ever for building purposes. This same witness further states that mischief from exposure, which results in such a hardening of the texture as to render the stone incapable of being dressed, is effected by only a fortnight's simple exposure to the air after being quarried. If so, all the harm that has been done to the defendant's stones was done *before* the period for which the plaintiff is liable, inasmuch as admittedly no quarrying work has been done by the defendant in this quarry since February, 1889, and it was not till May that he was prevented by the plaintiff from removing the stones already quarried. The defendent, therefore, in his turn fails to prove little more than merely nominal damages as having resulted from the deterioration of his stones during the period of their wrongful detention by the plaintiff from May to November, 1889, and I owed him Rs. 50 only in respect of such damages. He also claims Rs. 155 for the wages of the watchman employed by him to protect his property, and Rs. 100 as the value of the implements and materials in his shed on the plaintiff's premises. I disallow both these items. The former, because the employment of the watchman from February, 1889, was not necessitated by any wrongful act of the plaintiff, nor does his employment from May to November, 1889, seem to me a necessary consequence of the plaintiff's wrongful obstruction of the defendant during that period, the watchman being at its commencement already on the spot in charge of the defendant's property. The last item I disallow, because the defendant does not appear ever to have been obstructed by the plaintiff in the possession or removal of his implements and materials in the shed. The result of the defendant's cross-action then is that he will have judgment for Rs. 50 and court costs thereon ; and the total result of both suits, setting off against each other the nominal damages awarded to the plaintiff in each is that the plaintiff be paid Rs. 4 for the ground occupied by the defendant's shed during the 4 months sued for at the same rate as he is paid rent for the sites of similar sheds on the same ground. Each party will bear his own professional costs.

A FEW philanthropists, who turn their attention to alleviating the misfortunes of the blind, are (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) just now putting forth an appeal for financial sympathy with their efforts to bring something of a library within the reach of such of the blind as can interpret the embossed letters, the fingering of which forms their only method of reading. Thousands of blind people who can read are still not in a position to call a single volume their own, on account of the necessary unwieldiness and expensiveness of production. These items of difficulty may be estimated by the circumstances that the Bible, complete in Moon's type for the blind, occupies as many as sixty-one volumes, and that its cost is very nearly ten pounds, while the alternate system of Braillic is all but equally expensive.

THE MAHARASHTRA FEMALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE report of the Maharashtra Female Education Society for the year 1889-90 has been issued, from which it appears the number of members of the Society has remained unaltered during the year, *viz.* 72, of whom 4 are in England, and the rest in India. During the year one important institution has been confided by Government to the management of the Society, *viz.*, the college for training school mistresses. The transfer has, no doubt, resulted in a saving of about Rs. 5,000 to Government for the present by the abolition of the post of the lady superintendent of the college, but according to the view of the Director of Public Instruction, the consideration of economy was quite a secondary matter, the chief object being to promote the education of women by placing the institution under a more careful management, from the absence of which the cause had somewhat suffered. This transfer has considerably increased the work and responsibility of the Council, but they agreed to take the management solely in the hope of helping to remove all counteracting influences in the progress of female education. They have had, and will have, some unpleasant duty to perform and to pay particular attention to the new charge ; but they believe their labors spent upon the improvement of an institution, intended to train up teachers for the advancement of primary education of females, will be as useful as those spent upon the other institutions under their management.

On the 31st March, 1890, there were on the rolls of the High School 65 pupils against 61 at the close of the previous year. The average number on roll was 64 and the average daily attendance was 47. There were classes under all the Anglo-Vernacular standards except the 5th, and they were pretty full except the 7th standard class, which contained only one pupil, who was preparing for the Matriculation examination. In the Primary School there were 119 pupils against 82 of the last year. The average number on roll was 96, and the average attendance 61. The pupils were divided into 5 classes, one of which represented vernacular Standard II, and the remaining studied Standard I in its different stages.

In the Female Training College there were 32 pupils on roll learning the college standards, viz, IV to VII, against 36 of the previous year. Of these 9 were wives of masters and students in the Male Training College. In addition to these there were 3 pupils, who were wives of masters and pupils in the Male Training College, receiving education in the lower standards and receiving small stipends.

Of the 65 pupils in the High School, 36 were Hindus (including 11 Brahmins, 8 Parbhus, 8 Marathas), 16 were Jews and 13 Christians, but there was no Mahomedan. One of the pupils was above the age of 20, 12 above 16, 24 above 12, and the remaining 28 were below the age of 12. Of the 37 pupils above the age of 12, there were 8 married and 3 widows, all Hindus. Out of the remaining 26 unmarried pupils above the age of 12, there were 9 Hindus, 9 Christians and 8 Jews. These statistics will show that there were more pupils above the age of 12 than those below that age, and that the husbands or guardians of 8 of them had allowed them to remain at or purposely sent them to the school. They will also show that among Hindus of higher classes many girls, above the age of 12, remain unmarried.

In the Primary School there were 110 Hindus, including 62 Brahmins, 4 Christians, 4 Jews and 1 Mahomedan. Of these pupils, 4 were above the age of 12, of whom 3 were wives of students in the Male Training College, and 1 was a Brahmin widow. The average age of the pupils was 7·73.

Of the 32 pupils in the Training College there were 27 Hindus, 3 Mahomedans, 1 Jew and 1 Christian. 31 of these receive scholarships and 1 is paid by the Miraj State. 21 of them are married, 8 widows and 3 unmarried (2 Mahomedans and 1 Christian). All of them are above the age of 12.

Out of the 216 pupils in the three institutions 170 are residents of Poona, and 46 have come from other stations. In the High School there are 18 outsiders, in the Primary School 3, and in the Training College 25.

In the High School there were 20 pupils out of 65, who held scholarships, of the value of Rs. 4 to 10, and ten of them were residents of Poona, and 10 had come from the districts. Two of our scholars held middle school scholarships from Government, which they had won at the open competitive examination held by the department in the previous year.

Fees realized in the High School during the year amounted to Rs 120-6-0, and in the Primary School to Rs. 24-8. The number of paying students in the High School is 52, that is, 80 per cent. against 72 per cent. of the last year. It will be perceived that the percentage of paying pupils in the High School had already risen up to the standard which Government wished should be attained and kept up. In the Primary School only 29 pupils paid fee, but when this point is considered in connection with the fact that no such fee is levied in other Primary Girls, Schools in the city, it is high enough for the present.

In the boarding house in the Huzur Paga there were 32 boarders against 16 of the last year, 21 of them belong to the High School, 4 to the Primary School, and 7 to the Female Training College. 16 were scholarship holders, and the other 16 were supported by their friends. This is a significant fact, showing the extent to which female education is appreciated even in the districts.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 8th October, 1890, is published :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 1st October, 1890		36,35,000
Do.	Government Silver on do.	42,91,000
	Total..Rs.	79,26,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department		36,75,000
Do. do.	Government	6,000
		36,81,000
	Rs.	1,16,07,000
Deduct—New Coin paid to the Revenue Treasury during the week		26,00,000
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		3,000
		26,03,000
Balance on evening of the 8th Oct. 1890		Rs. 90,04,000

The Balance comprises—

		Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department		47,27,000
Do.	Government	42,77,000
	Rs.	90,04,000

There is in addition awaiting assay— Rs.

Bullion belonging to private individuals 91,13,000

Do. to Government. 6,000

91,19,000

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

MacMunn, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Massie, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 9.

Birkbech, Captain Bengal, K D Gds, on leave, from Mutta.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 8.

Cobham, Lieut, 5th Bo, Cavy, off leave, to Jacobabad
MacMunn, Lieut, Bo, R A, to join, to Kirkee.
Herrington, Lieut, Bo, 1st Grs, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Beale, Lieut, Bo, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Rea, Lt, Bengal, 4th I H C, off leave, to Raichore.
Lowis, Lieut, 9th Bo Infy, to rejoin, to Mhow.

OCTOBER 9.

Richards, Lt, Bengal, 3rd I H C, off leave, to Hingoli.
Gabb, Lieut,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Trimbuck Jeena, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Remtoola Jaitha and Co., furniture dealers the whole of their stock-in-trade, consisting of teak-wood and black wood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, first-rate oleographs, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit convenience of purchasers, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 bay Waler mare 15-3, aged, goes in harness.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham, the property of a gentleman going home.
1 very handsome iron grey Australian horse, going in single and double harness, 7 years old, 16 hands.
1 strong-made victoria with removable coach box in a very good order.
1 strong grey Arab horse, 14-3 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 Chestnut Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Grey Australian mare, 14½ high, good for saddle and across country.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Kheja Kermally Khakeebhoy—
1 Landau.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.
POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the polo ground.

About 30 best polo ponies.

For catalogues apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow, with outhouse stable, well, cook-room, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, to gether with the bungalow, outhouse, stable, cook-room, &c., standing thereon, situate at Nesbit Lane, in Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,983 square yards or thereabouts, bound on the north by Nesbit Lane, on the south partly by the property of Cooverbai Jamsetjee Wadia and partly by the property of Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, on the east partly by the property of Framjee Cowasjee Banajee and partly by the property of Elias David Sassoon, and on the west by the property of Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia, which said premises are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13 and new No. A16326, and Survey No. 568 and new No. 3612, and in the Municipal books under ward No. 6114 and 6117. Street No. 1 and 4, and is now in the occupation of Dr. McIvor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

The bungalow at present yields a monthly rental of Rs. 120.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th October, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DELHI RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bundar in the godown of Muccadum Tilokchund Mamraj by order of Mukhonlal Govindram and on account and at the risk of Sodagurmal Moosdial—

50 tons Delhi rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at time of sale

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, Gas works, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated, rare rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, D. B. B. L. gun, Singer's Sewing Machine on stand, photographic camera, bronze table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamp, choice garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. WHITE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs' CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
7 cases prints.
10 „ white shirtings.
10 bales grey T cloth.
2 cases stone bottle writing and copying ink.
1 case 60 doz. brown lisle thread stocking.
4 cases 400 doz. chimneys.
3 cases shuttles.

On account of whom it may concern—

10 cases white and half wool flannels.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Rahimtoola Jutha—

107 1 5—2 crates earthenware.
740 1 2— „ „
111 —3 cases chinaware.
737 1 —1 „
SK 1958—1 „ musical boxes.

On account of the concerned.—

1 case fancy goods consisting of dressing cases, plush mirrors, brackets, porcelain table ornaments, plush photo stands and frames, perfumes boxes., inkstands, Ladies side combs, hair brushes, hat and coat brushes, feather fans, call bell, &c.,
11 bags sugar.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong and serviceable office-shigram.
1 light strong victoria.
1 handsome dark bay Arab horse, strong, and going in harness as well as in saddle.
1 handsome Europe-made landau suitable for a single horse.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, close to K. Dumas's Lamp Depôt on TUESDAY, the 14th inst, and following days at 1 p.m. each day, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Favre, Loubs and Co., consisting of wall clocks and time-pieces, table clocks and time-pieces, French gilt clocks, marble clocks, regulator and fancy clocks, carriage clocks and time-pieces, marine chronometers &c., &c.,

Gold Jewellery, consisting of bracelets, brooches, earrings, chains, plain and jewelled ring, charms, necklets, pencils, tooth and ear picks, signet rings, sleeve links, studs and solitaires, jewelled and plain scarf rings, jewelled and plain ladies' lockets, gentlemen's lockets, &c.,

Silver jewellery, consisting of bracelets, necklets, charms, brooches, studs, solitaires and sleeve links, charms, match boxes, cigarette and card cases, &c.

Gold, silver, and metal watches, electro-plated ware, binoculars, telescopes, mathematical instruments, alluminium pencils, nickel charms, &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS OLD WOOD IRON &c. AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grainsweepings, old wood, iron &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAIGAUM.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises in one lot, by order of the mortgagee Sakurchund Lalbhai and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Roopabai, daughter of Cowasjee Dorabjee Agboatwalla and widow of the late Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage dated the 28th day of January, 1888, the undermentioned properties, viz:—

Firstly—All that piece of Government tocca ground, situate at Naigaum admeasuring 8,906 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the north by the grounds of Wamon Baboo Padia, and Googa Jam Buridsa, on the south and east by the ground belonging to Muncherjee Eduljee Watch maker, and on the west party by the ground belonging to the said Wamon Baboo Padia, and party by the public road, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 53, 54, 50, 52 51, 45, and 45, 7, 39, 37, 9, 45, and 11.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government tocca ground, with the messuage, tenements, heridatuments and premises standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, admeasuring 3,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 6, 16, 18, 18, 18, new Nos. 14542, 14544, 14545, 14546, old Survey No. 1451½ and new Survey Nos. 7, 4, 5, 8-12/6.9, 1, 8, 2, and 2-12/11, and bounded on the east partly by the property o Hormusjee Muncherjee Ghadiali, partly by the property of Ebrahim and Jaffer Rahimtoola, and partly by the property of Sawar Damjee Manatra, on the west by the ground of Kessow Namdu Padia, on the north by the property of Miguel Fawleo Ferandiez, and on the south by the property of the said Hormusjee Muncherjee Ghadiali, and partly by the property of Kessow Wamon Padia.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Government tocca ground, situate at Naigaum, admeasuring 791 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the same numbers as the property hereinbefore secondly described, being deemed to from one lot for the purpose of assessment, and bounded on the east by the property of Ebrahim and Jaffer Rahimtoola, on the west and north by the property of Kassow Waman Padia, on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th October, 1890.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, at the Company's Mill premises at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Ludha Lalji—

A quantity of oily cotton.

Also

The contract to purchase the oily cotton for the remaining period ending 31st December, 1890, as per agreement with the Company.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY BASKETS AND DRY FISH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Station at Wari Bunder, on account of whomsoever it may concern—

12 bundles empty baskets, originally consigned to Mahomed Essamal, Wari Bunder to Nassick, Invoice No. 530 of 18-3-90

16 bundles dry fish Poona to Kalyan Invoice No. 120 of 6-6-90; consignee Karim Hooseo.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee and pursuant to the power of sale contained in two several indentures of mortgage bearing date the 21st February and 28th May, 1888, respectively and made between Mr. Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee of the other part, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th October 1890, at 4 p. m., the following landed properties, on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Mr. Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuages tenements, and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed Road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the above property No. 1, will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of July, 1887, and an indenture of further charge bearing date the 9th day of November, 1887, and respectively made between the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Munchershaw Bezanjee of the other part.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (426 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north and south by land leased to the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed on or toward the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the said above premises Lot. 2 will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th February, 1888, and made between the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel leasehold land situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring (549 4-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed Road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 10th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London again indicates an easier feeling in the Money Market at home, though no further change in the market rates of discount took place yesterday. Taking an upward turn again, the price of Bar Silver advanced ½d., per oz., say to 50d.; and Rupee Paper, following suit, was ⅛ higher in Fours, and ¼d. in 4½ per cents., at £82⅞ and £85¼, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 105. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 94; Exchange on London was slightly lower, at fcs. 25·32½.

At the usual weekly Biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 8 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 2½ lakhs to Bombay, and 5 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 7 1-32d.; besides extra allotments to the three Presidencies of 9 lakhs in the aggregate at the enhanced rates of 1s. 7 1-16d. to 1s. 7 3-16d. Compared with the sales of Council Bills made a week previously, the rate of the regular allotments yesterday shows a decline of 11-32d.; and the extreme price of yesterday's extra sales a fall of 7-16d. from that obtained on the previous Wednesday, and of 21-32d. from the extreme rate paid for last Thursday's extra Bills. It is announced that 15 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, 3-16d, yesterday, making it 1s. 6⅞d.

The Linseed Market was quiet yesterday at Tuesday's reduced quotations for Bombay seed, both on the spot and to arrive. Wheat was steady, and an advance of ½d. per cental is reported in Spot No. 1 Soft White, White Delhi, and Soft Red in Liverpool at 7s. 5½d., 7s. 3½d., and 6s. 10d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, and Surats steady, the total Sales having been larger than on Tuesday, at 10,000 bales, though a smaller proportion of East Indian Cotton was taken at 1,200 bales. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 5⅞ d.; and Arrivals were unaltered in all positions, the extreme quotations, being 5 45-64d. for this month's deliveries, and 5 43-64d. for February-March. Surats were quite unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm, a decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday at 10 5-16d. cents; and January futures were also four points lower at 10·31 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were lighter than they have been of late, at 34,000 bales; and the total figures now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wednesday's Receipts.	34,000	37,000	31,000
Four days' do.	201,000	184,000	169,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,024,000	901,000	661,000

Both Silver and demand Exchange on London were unchanged in New York yesterday, at 111 cents for the former, and 4-86 dollars for the latter.

Cotton.—Our local market has remained quiet in tone at previous quotations, but with rather more business passing than yesterday, over 1,500 bales of stuff from stock having changed hands; consisting principally of Bengals, at Rs. 158-69; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 171-2; but including a couple of hundred bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 186-92; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 176½-82; and smaller parcels of Akola, at Rs. 178; and Compta, at Rs. 155 per candy.

The further telegraphic news to hand to-day indicates no change in the position of the Cotton crop generally, advices from all districts continuing satisfactory, much improvement in prospects being shown at Nagpore and Oomrawattee. There had been a few cents of rain in several districts of the Oomrawattee circle, and an inch at Hubli, but otherwise the weather had been bright and seasonable, and the plants were far advanced in flower or showing bolls in districts where picking had not actually begun; at Agra it had become general.

Wheat.—A firmer feeling has prevailed in this market to-day, though only a moderate amount of business has transpired, and dealers have put up the price of Pessy half an anna per cwt, other descriptions being unchanged. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt.
„ 85 „ „ 4-4-6 „

Seeds have been steady at previous quotations for all descriptions; but demand has not been active, and transactions in this market also have been upon a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	408 bales.
Wheat	4,130 cwt.
Linseed	4,403 „
Gingelly	2,559 „
Castorseed	2,725 „

Freights are steady with rather more enquiry, chiefly for Wheat space to the United Kingdom. The "City of Perth" (s) has been berthed for October-November loading to Liverpool, at 15s. 3d. per ton for Wheat and Seeds; and a Wilson liner has been put on the berth for Hull, with Wheat for this month's shipment at 15s. and November at 16s. per ton, and refused more at the same rates.

Exchange opened quietly this morning and has meantime declined 1-16d. from the opening rates in spite of the stronger advices from London regarding Silver, above referred to. Telegraphic has been offering at 1s. 6⅞d. for next week, and at 1s. 7¼d. for March transfer; and three months' sight Credits may be called 1s. 7 11-16d. for delivery early next year. Business to-day has been very quiet. We quote ready

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 3-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 7 5-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	2·04	„

The usual weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint for the week ending 8th October, 1890	Rs. 79,26,000
Silver received during the week	„ 93,81,000
	Rs. 1,16,07,000
New coin paid during the week	„ 26,06,000
	Rs. 90,04,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„ 91,19,000
	Rs. 1,81,23,000
Last week	„ 1,62,97,000

Government Paper.—A further slight advance in the cash price of fours was allowed in the earlier part of the day, and 103⅜ was quoted for a time; but for the next settlement and the October account 103 1-16 and 103 13-16, respectively, remained the quotations, and at the close 103 5-16 was again named for Money with a quiet feeling in the market. For the other denomination, 105¼ is still the nominal rate.

Shares.—Cotton Mill Scrip is steady at our quotations; and on other lines the feeling is quiet with little doing. Bank of Bombay shares have been in demand at Rs. 205 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4½.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	94
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82⅝
4½ per cent. „	85¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	50¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, arrived here from Karachi this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 9.

French mail steamer Oxus, from Aden arrived.
Orient mail steamer Cuzco, from Australia arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, October 8.

10 p.m. ... 81·5

THURSDAY, October 9.

6 a.m. ... 77·3
10 a.m. ... 83·4
2 a.m. ... 86·4
4 p.m. ... 86·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUIE—October 3, at Simla, the wife of J M Douie, C S, of a daughter.
MARSHALL—October 3, at Mussoorie, the wife of C W Marshall, of Gonatoa Silk Factory, of a son.
RICHARDS—September 29, at Murree, the wife of E W Richards, B S C, of a son, who only survived his birth a few hours.
WOODHOUSE—September 27, at Buxa Duars, the wife of Major H O Woodhouse, 9th B I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REAY—SEWELL—October 1, at "All Saints," Trimulgherry, Deccan, by the Rev G Morley, Captain Ernest H J Reay, 2nd Battalion Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt, second son of the late Major-General Charles Reay, to Agnes Juanita Helen Grace (Nita,) daughter of the late Major R M Sewell, B S C, and step-daughter of Major Leach, R H A.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1890.

We have received an advance copy of an article contributed by Mr. H. H. Risley to the forthcoming number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* on the "Idea of a Greater Germany." The article is of value as coming from a distinguished Indian Civilian, who has been enabled to estimate in Berlin itself the various points of view from which the question of Colonial Expansion is regarded in Germany. He seems to have come fresh from interviews with General Caprivi and with Herr Windthorst, the distinguished leader of the Centre party in the Reichstag, and in this way, and by careful study of the most recent and authoritative writings on the subject, he has become singularly well-equipped for the task of showing what the Germans themselves think of the possibilities that lie before them in Africa. In the first place, so far as book learning is concerned, the Germans have shown surprisingly full and accurate acquaintance with the details of the African question. Mr. Risley went to Berlin, an Indian official accustomed to the blankest and most contented ignorance on the part of Englishmen in regard to India. In Germany everything is very different. People show not only interest but knowledge upon colonial questions. Amongst politicians three sets of views are found to exist. There are, to begin with, the Radicals and the Socialists, who, like the Liberal party in England a few years ago, sneer at the utility of colonies, and are reluctant to do anything for Colonial Expansion. The Social Democrats will have nothing to do with emigration as a solution of the social question. Every German they contend has a right to live, and it is an impertinence for society to tell him that if he wants to live in comfort he must go to an African jungle for his living. With the Radicals the ground of objection to colonial adventure is rather a sceptical distrust of the whole idea. The German Radical moreover is bent upon retrenchment, and shrinks from the thought of spending the money of the fatherland in adventures so far beyond sea. The upholders then of the colonial idea are to be found mainly amongst what is known as the *Cartel* group, the combination of Conservatives of various shades and of National Liberals who happen to be at this time on most points in agreement with Government. But even here we must distinguish. Those amongst the *Cartel* politicians who favour colonial adventures are divided into two groups, the more extreme of which have their type in Dr. Peters. These in fact are the jingoists of the movement. They are noisy and aggressive. They pretend that Germany cannot go too far; that every German traveller in the interior of Africa should take as many German flags with him as he can carry, and should plant them in every unoccupied corner. They are Anglophobe to the back-bone. There is scarcely a page in the Continental history of the last 200 years in which they have not sought for proof that England is the secular enemy of the German race, and they point to Africa as the field in which Germany is to find recompense and revenge for all past wrongs. Curiously enough the colonial enthusiasts have avowed a community of sympathy and interest with the Boers, the Portuguese, and even with the Hindus, a fact upon which Mr. Risley makes the not too obviously relevant remark "if Surrendranath Banerjee only knew it what a field for declamation were here."

Seeing, however, that Dr. Peters' pocket flags have been distributed to waste, and that none of his treaties with the Chiefs in the interior have been acknowledged by his Government, we need not make much of the diatribes of the extreme wing of the German Colonial party. Their choicest extravagances have been moderation itself compared with the follies perpetrated by the English Radical in his criticism of the Anglo-German Treaty. There is, as we have said, a moderate section in the school of colonial politicians. And it is to this section that General Caprivi, who has shown himself to be a man at once of culture, moderation, and good sense has shown himself to be specially responsive. To such people the Anglo-German agreement presents no cause of offence. They look upon it as an inevitable and necessary regulation of the activities of the two competing powers in Africa, a regulation which was the more necessary because capital in Germany is peculiarly sensitive, and so long as provocation to friction between the two nations existed in East Africa there was little prospect of an increasing application of German capital to the enterprise. Things have gone further than Prince Bismarck intended that they should, and the German Government have been compelled rather by facts than by any merely political argument to abandon the attitude of neutrality which they originally took up. German parties as well as the German Government are beginning to yield to facts as they would never have yielded to abstract preferences. Dr. Windthorst for example now holds that Germany has gone too far to withdraw, and that she must set to work to make the best of her recent acquisitions. Herr Windthorst, however, expressed himself to Mr. Risley as somewhat sceptical regarding any real good that may accrue to Germany from her colonial enterprises. He is certainly far from the delusion that artisans and agricultural labourers will find a suitable outlet for their energies in Eastern Africa. General Caprivi himself is equally free from delusions on the point. With a homeliness of illustration quite worthy of Prince Bismarck, the new Chancellor has warned his countrymen that they must not expect to pick up readymade cigars in Africa. He recognises however—and the recognition shows us how rapidly history is being made—the possibility of important developments, political as well as commercial, in the aims of Germany in that part of the world. The coaling station problem has, *mutatis mutandis*, presented itself to the German official mind with almost as much urgency as it did to the British Government five years ago, and the German Chancellor looks forward to the time when it may be necessary for the Empire to be in possession of "some places at which German coals can be supplied to German ships of war by German officials." There is too an abrupt departure from Prince Bismarck's original conception of the *role* of the German colony in the new Chancellor's forecast of the time when Major Wissmann's Soudanese and Somali levies may be converted into an imperial force. This is looking ahead. But it will be seen that General Caprivi, without forcing events, is quite ready to wait upon them, and to adapt the policy of the Empire to the necessities of its colonies.

Yet the problem of German Colonial Expansion must be worked out not in Berlin but in Africa, and it is to be hoped that nothing more substantial than German delusions will die upon that often fatal soil. The encyclopædic information of German people in regard to their own colonies and other peoples' has not protected them against many misconceptions which experience alone can kill. Mr. Risley points out that they have not grasped the elementary truth that the phrase, "tropical Colony" in the mouth of a European, is simply a contradiction in terms. Europeans cannot colonise the Tropics. They certainly cannot plant themselves within the tropical zone as artisans or as labourers, so that here at all events no relief can be found from the pressure which an increasing and an increasingly poor proletariat makes upon the resources of Germany. Except so far then as these enterprises open out a wider market for the products of German industry they will do little for the solution of the great social problem in Germany. As Mr. Risley says, it offers to the mass of the people and to the classes whose growing discontent is a source of justifiable anxiety to German politicians, no share whatever in the latest fruits of the national enterprise. Thus far this very interesting article has dealt exclusively with the German aspects of the question. In dealing, however, with the problem of labour in German East Africa Mr. Risley comes in contact with points of specially Indian interest. The vast territories marked out to the Company are admittedly in need of two classes of inhabitants, labourers and traders. "No one," Mr. Risley says, "seems to have thought of sending Indian labourers to Africa," though we believe that a well-known Bombay Civilian, Dr. Pollen, has brought to light a project which was started in Western India some years ago for a large migration of Indian settlers to the regions in question. If the country is half as rich as it has been said to be, Africa offers at least as good a field for immigration from the over-populated districts of India as Upper Burma does, or the distant colonies, French and English, in which the Indian cooly finds it easy to make a living and a good deal besides. But there is Africa and Africa, and it is not so easy to contemplate a settlement of Indian cultivators under the flag of the German Company as it is under that of their English competitors. We should certainly like to see the experiment carried out on the territory of the British Company, and until Sir William Mackinnon has indented for a supply of agricultural labourers we should be reluctant to see the experiment tried on other than British soil in Africa. It has yet to be seen whether even Indian traders are able to take care of themselves under an administration so little used to dealing with Oriental races as an administration applying the *lex Wissmann* must necessarily be. England has every reason to look with sympathy and even indulgence upon the beginnings of German Colonial administration. Mistakes and failures there will certainly be, but they will probably be no greater than those which we ourselves have made while learning the management of native races. General Caprivi has lamented the absence from the ranks of German administrators of men at once capable of applying themselves to the work, and an account which Mr. Risley gives of a recent discussion in the German Colonial Society only confirms the Chancellor's misgivings. When indeed one can hear in such a quarter that the first thing to be done to ensure the prosperity of Eastern Africa is to summarily eject Indian capitalists from the country it will be seen that some of the pioneers of German colonisation have a good deal to learn, and that the German courts are scarcely the places to which Indian traders can most profitably wend their way.

The go-ahead policy of the Bombay Port Trust is about to be equalled if not eclipsed by two great works of maritime importance of which the mail papers to hand this week bring news. First of these is the commencement of the removal of the rocks, known as the Iron Gates, now impeding the navigation of the Lower Danube; the other the revival of the project to construct a ship canal, which shall bring the busy manufacturing country, of which Birmingham is the centre, into more direct communication with the sea. Both these schemes have for a long time been before mercantile and engineering experts, and both have again and again been allowed to lapse. In the case of the former, so far back as thirty years ago, an Austrian Syndicate was formed with the object of regulating the Iron Gates, but after a while the Syndicate withdrew from the scheme, and presented the plans and estimates to the Austro-Hungarian Government. After ten years the matter was again discussed, but political impediments caused it to be again shelved, and the Hungarian fear that the opening of the Lower Danube would cause an injurious influx of Russian and Roumanian grain into Western Europe and prevented the Austro-Hungarian Government from re-considering the scheme. At last, however, the two Governments, by a process of what the Americans would call "cog rolling," came to an arrangement. The Austrian Government consented to make the Arlberg tunnel through which runs the Vorarlberg route, the picturesque line branching off westward from the Brenner line, near Muspruck. This gave a new and easy outlet for Hungarian produce towards the west, and the Hungarians, having had their interests thus looked after, consented to bear the cost of removing the Iron Gates. It is a great work which has been undertaken, consisting of the removal of a number of rocks and rapids and the construction of a navigable canal, a mile and a half long. But the mode of blasting is a problem that has yet to be solved, and the work is looked upon as a great opportunity for exhibiting the latest and the strongest thing in explosives. The history of the enterprise, so far as it has gone, however, is sufficiently interesting. When one Government undertakes to make a tunnel through a mountain as a consideration for the willingness of another to clear the rocks from a great river, a most effective expedient for the general improvement of the universe has been brought into use. It is *do ut des* to some purpose. The English scheme to which we have referred is even more important, though after the Manchester Ship Canal even so great an undertaking as the construction of a canal between Birmingham and Liverpool is wanting in dramatic interest. Birmingham had four ports to choose from for an outlet, namely Hull, London, Bristol, and Liverpool, and it has chosen the last named for the sufficient reason that forty-three per cent. of the sea-borne traffic of the Midlands goes to the Mersey to be shipped. The choice marks the relative change that has come over the position of Bristol and of Liverpool as sea-ports, for Bristol still lingers over traditions of the days when it was the second port in the kingdom, while Liverpool was a mere fishing village.

An Agricultural Association at Poona has sent in a memorial to the Director of Agriculture in view of the Agricultural Conference which is being held at Poona this month. It deals with the general condition of the Deccan ryot, and makes a number of suggestions for its improvement, of a more or less practical character. A paragraph which deals with the necessity for applying manure to the land suggests a method of combining village conservancy with agricultural improvement which is worth considering with a view of seeing if it can be put into practical shape. Again the memorialists enlarge upon the value of bone manure, and their case would have been made even stronger than it is if they had referred to the recent experiments in Bengal with crushed bones upon rice land. The export trade in bones is increasing largely, thirty-six thousand tons having been shipped in 1888-89 and over forty-five thousand tons last year. Mr. O'Conor, in his monograph on the trade of India, appropriately remarks that it is instructive that while Indian agricultural Departments are discussing the uses and merits and the need of fertilizers the Indian peasant is quietly selling for export to foreign ports the best fertilizer he can find lying about the soil. England, Belgium, France, and even the United States, receive from India the bones which, if the Deccan ryot were to use them, would replenish the exhausted soil of many of these holdings. The memorialists are not as content as Sir George Birdwood is with the Mahratta Plough, as the perfect type of an agricultural implement for India, and they ask Government to help them to something better. This is a matter in which governments, wisely perhaps, are not as confident in the suitability of the newest innovation as they used to be. The paragraph devoted to urging increased facilities for the education of the agriculturist is to the address of Mr. Chatfield r

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND HER ALLIANCES.

ROME, Oct. 8.

Signor Crispi, speaking at Florence to-day, said the Italian Government were firmly resolved to maintain their alliances with the other Powers, and he appealed to the country to support the Government in combatting the Irridentist Party.

MILITARY PROMOTION,

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot has been promoted to the rank of General, and Major-General Henry Brackenbury has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

THE GRENADIERS AT BERMUDA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Advices received from Bermuda state that much sickness prevails there.

Several deaths have occurred among the Grenadiers through *enteritis*.

The sickness is ascribed to bad water, heat, and defective housing.

CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The following is the result of the Cesarewitch run this day :—

Sheen	1
Alicante	2
Judith	3

LORD HARRIS GOES TO MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

It has been definitely settled that Lord Harris leaves Poona for Mahableshwar on the 21st instant.

SPORTS AT GANESH KHIND.

There will be sports at Ganesh Khind on Saturday afternoon for the troopers of his Excellency's Body-guard.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, Oct. 9.

The official enquiry in respect of some of the suspended servants of the State begins on Monday next, and the trial of four in respect of their complicity in the defamations which is said for years to have been going on to create discontent against the State, opens a few days later.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Latest reports state that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is much better.

THE SIRHIND DISTRICT COMMAND.

General Galbraith gave over the charge of the Sirhind District to General Kinloch on Wednesday, at Umballa.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN PARADE.

The Black Mountain parade will not take place unless the tribal Jirgahs come in.

A NEW RAILWAY FOR KASHMIR.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Consulting Engineer for Railways, left Simla to examine the route for a railway into Kashmir.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT ON TOUR.

Sir Charles Elliott, in his first tour, visits Kurrachee, Quetta, the Khojak Tunnel, and New Chaman, starting on October 18 and ending on November 10 at Umballa.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct 9.—The pressure has increased in Punjab and west of the North-West Provinces; decreased elsewhere. The changes are generally moderate or slight, but the fall is brisk in some of the Peninsular stations. Winds from southern, central, and north-eastern India, circulate cyclonically around the low pressure area over the bay, while over the North-Western India the directions are south-easterly, and on the west coast it is variable. The mean temperature is above the normal, except in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where there is a trifling deficiency. Rain is general in the west of the Peninsula, and scattered showers are reported in the east of the Peninsula, Berar, Kathiawar, Lower Burma, and Lower Bengal. The weather is unsettled over the Bay; elsewhere it is fine, though the conditions are slightly abnormal on the West Coast.

THE Prince of Wales is very circumspect, and has (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) not himself given any known cause for the prevalent rumour that he is favourable to the settlement of the Irish question upon the basis of Home Rule. There are, however, members of the Government party who are certainly of the opinion attributed to the Prince—that some measure of Home Rule is inevitable, and that therefore the truest wisdom is to arrange the matter as speedily as possible. Reasoning thus, they desire that the terms should be arranged between the two parties and legislation be proposed by the Government in accordance with the precedent of 1885, when Lord Salisbury was taken into the councils of Mr. Gladstone's Administration for the purpose of arranging the Seats Bill. But the idea finds no favour in high political quarters, because the groundwork of Mr. Gladstone's policy involves a principle of government which the front benches could not possibly accept.

A MOVEMENT is (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) being organised for the purpose of suppressing the barbarities perpetrated in the Transatlantic cattle trade, to which special attention was recently drawn in a pamphlet by Mr. Plimsoll. The subject is being brought prominently before the public eye in London, Liverpool, Cork, and New York, by evidence as to overcrowding, brutally beating, goading, twisting tails to dislocation, burning, pouring paraffin into the ears, depriving of sleep, and other tortures, and solicitors are employed to bring before the magistrates persons responsible for the suffering of the cattle—sufferings which have the less excuse as they are inflicted for mere gain.

THE Whistler-Moore fracas threatens to be heard of in the shape of a libel suit. Mr. Moore gave his own account of it in the *Hawk*, a paper of which he was editor, and that account in the curtailed form was copied into the *St. James's Gazette*, Mr. Whistler is (says the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) indignant that "a reputable paper" should have circulated a story so much to his own disadvantage, and has demanded an apology. The editor of the *St. James's* declines to do more than insert Mr. Whistler's own statement of facts, provided it is not libellously worded, and so there is to be at all events three threatens to be another sensation in the courts of law.

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 7.

DURING the past fortnight or so, the rain has effected quite a transformation in Sholapur, with dripping heavens and glorious weather, such as we are having, there is quite a new feature to be seen of nature's foliage, trees, shrubs, plants, buds and blossoms, sprinkled with butterflies, moths, and insects, adding, if nothing else, to the exquisite and grand repose of nature.

Amusements, of one kind or another, are ever on the *tapis*, and on the 25th of last month, the pleasure-seeking folks of this station were treated to a concert and dance in aid of the fund for purchasing a harmonium for the Catholic Chapel at Sholapur. Mr. Moriarty, Acting Sessions Judge, contributed much towards the success of the entertainment. Since the advent of this very courteous and popular gentleman amongst us, the Catholic community have reason to be thankful to Mr. Moriarty, and the Rev. Father D'Souza, who are both energetically labouring to improve the people, both socially and morally. The programme, which I give below, was gone through without the slightest hitch.

Duet.....Piano and Violin—Mendelssohn's Wedding March .....Mrs. McMahon and Mr. Brand.
Song.....The Better Land .....Mrs. Moore.
Song (comic).Tim Finnigan's Wake.Mr. McMahon.
Song .....Happy be thy Dreams.Mr. Walsh.
Song .....The Kerry Dance ...Mrs. Riches.
Violin Solo ...Cavatina by Raff.....Mr. Brand.
Song.....Sally in our Alley ...Mr. Riches.
Vocal Trio ...Winds Gently Whisper.Rev. H. Munro, Mr. Brand and Mr. Souter.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The concert opened with "Mendelssohn's Wedding March," played by Mrs. McMahon and Mr. A. M. Brand. Mr. Brand's playing is too well-known to call for comment, and so I shall pass on to the next. "The Better Land," sung by Mrs. Moore, was very good. Next came a comic song, "Tim Finnigan's Wake," sung in character by Mr. McMahon. This song amused the audience immensely, and was loudly applauded. "Happy be Thy Dreams" next followed, which Mr. Walshe rendered in his usual happy style. "The Kerry Dance," sung by Mrs. Hurry-Riches, was also very good, and received unstinted applause. Mr. Brand next followed with a violin solo, which he performed in his usual masterly style. "Sally in Our Alley," by Mr. Hurry-Riches, was another of his many songs which the singer got through very creditably. With the vocal trio, "Winds Gently Whisper," the concert was brought to a close, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the nice songs and music provided. Mrs. McMahon and Mr. Moriarty, in turn, presided at the piano. Another concert for the same object will take place some time this month, and the proceeds of this, added to the Rs. 150 already collected, will, it is hoped, cover the cost of a suitable harmonium, which the chapel sadly needs. The dance, which immediately followed after the concert, was kept up with great spirit till one in the morning, when all went home thoroughly pleased.

Saturday, the 27th September, was quite a gala day for the children, who assembled at half-past four in the evening, at the railway school, to do justice to a nice spread of cakes, fruit, and tea, provided by Mr. Winter, the Collector. There were two long tables groaning with the weight of these nice tempting dainties, and the children, numbering about 40, sat down in right merry style to feast on the good things placed before them. Mr. Winter very kindly went round helping the little ones, and did as much as possible to make them feel "At home." Mrs. Hutchins, the school-mistress, assisted by Mrs. Gates, Miss Allamby, Mr. Clarke, and a few others, also attended to the comforts and demands of the hungry ones. After a plethoric feed, washed down by tea, the boys and girls adjourned to the grounds fronting the school-rooms, and here there were a number of foot races indulged in. The Rev. Mr. Munro kindly acted as starter, and Messrs. Brand and Souter, the judges, while Mr. Winter awarded the prizes, which ranged from two to eight annas, according to first, second, and third places. The big and small all joined in the sport and tried conclusions with one another. After this, the children were treated to a little *tamasha* in the jugglery line, which Mr. Winter also very thoughtfully provided. Thus ended a very pleasant evening, and we trust we shall see many more of them again.

A Catholic school has been opened here by the Rev. Father D'Souza, whose efforts to make it a success are well seconded by the people confided to his spiritual care. The training of the children is entirely under the direction of Miss Mary Fernandez, under whose tuition and care we have every reason to believe the school will greatly improve, and take first place here probably, in a very short time, as regards the education of our younger boys and girls.

INDIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to supplement your report in to-day's issue respecting the above, with the following statements:—Dr. J. L. Phillips, recently appointed general secretary to the Indian Sunday School Union, is at present receiving hearty welcome in England and augmenting the interest *already existing there* in Indian Sunday School Work, and is expected to arrive in Bombay about 18th November, to commence his life work on behalf of the Sunday School Work of *all* Indian Evangelical Churches. He will be delighted, of course, to work with the *un*-Evangelical Churches if they will let him do so. He wishes it clearly understood that he will not interfere with any church work, but help all who need help in Sunday School Work. At the meeting last evening a representative committee was formed to meet Dr. Phillips on board on arrival to give him a hearty welcome, and to complete arrangements for meetings during the Doctor's stay in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

M. T. CARROLL, Secy, Bombay S. S. Union.
Oct. 9.

THE PARSEE WIDOWS' FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, there appears a publication, under the heading "Liberal Contribution to the Parsee Widows' Fund," (at page 5) wherein the deceased lady is stated to be "Step-mother of Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Setna." This is a mistake. It ought to be mother of Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Bomonjee Setna, and step-mother of the late Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna. The sum of Rs. 3,000 subscribed by the deceased lady's grand-daughter Bai Bachoobai, is subscribed by that lady in the name of her departed father, the late Mr. Heerjibhai Hormusji Setna. Further on it is stated that "It is now decided to add to the Widows' Fund another sum of Rs. 1,000 left by Mr. Darasha Merwanjee Setna." This is not the case. This sum of Rs. 1,000 was also subscribed by Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Bomonjee Setna—the deceased gentleman's son-in-law—at the funeral obsequies solemnised on the death of Mr. Darasha Setna, Mr. Framjee, has—besides subscribing Rs. 5,000 to the Widow's Fund—subscribed Rs. 2,000, to be divided amongst various charitable institutions of Bombay. No mention of which is made in your journal.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJEE FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE SETNA.

"BLUE-BEARD."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If Captain Hobday knew of the tremendous run on the tickets for "Blue-Beard" on Monday next, he might perhaps be induced to prolong his stay at least one more day. "Hundreds were crowded out" is a common enough term, but it will be *literally* true on Monday night, that no performance in Bombay has ever had such a startling run on it before. The news that the "Blue-Beard" company were coming reached the Bombay papers yesterday morning; at 9-30 a.m. the list was opened at Messrs. Soundy's, and more than half the house booked before 11 a. m. To-day there was not a seat anywhere to be had for love or money.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF "BLUE-BEARD'S" MANY ADMIRERS.
October 9.

RAQUET TOURNAMENT.

The tie in the 3rd round between Mr. A. H. king and Mr. A. E. Barton will be played off at 3-30. p.m. to-day.

THE DISTURBANCES AT GOA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—The *Boletin Official* of Goa, dated 4th instant, issues the following order:—"It having been brought to our notice from investigations made by, and the information received, from the Lieutenant Colonel, the Military Commandant of the District of Salsette, that Lieut. F. R. d'Assa Castel Branco did not display the necessary energy during the disturbances in Margaum, on the 21st September last, thus giving occasion, through his inability for occurrences, the consequences of which might have been more fatal and serious. He is suspended for four months without pay."

The above order, it is stated, has been issued because Lieutenant Assa refused to fire at the populace at Margaum, alleging there was no provocation sufficiently strong to open fire against them. It was when Lieutenant Branco refused to obey the order of the Administrador to fire at the people that the Administrador took upon himself the command and gave the order to fire, the consequences are already known.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

EVEN with Mr. Hudson's popularity—for there is no entertainer made more welcome in Bombay than he—it was rather surprising to find, at this time of the year, so large an audience at the Novelty Theatre on Wednesday evening. There was hardly a vacant seat in any part of the house; and when punctually at nine o'clock the curtain rose on "Our Social Gathering," Mr. Hudson was greeted with a reception, the enthusiasm of which there was no mistaking; with the exception of the popular manager himself, and Misses Harley and Walker, the company is an entirely new one, and considering that they only came off the steamer on Sunday after a voyage from England, and that they had had only two rehearsals, it might have been expected, in fact it was only natural to expect, that the performance would not go with all the smoothness of the entertainments given by Hudson's Surprise Party of old. A kindly greeting and hearty plaudits certainly go a long way in encouraging performers. Whether that had anything to do with the success of the opening night it matters little; but certainly from start to finish the audience could not have found any complaint. On the contrary, long as the programme was, nearly every item was encored, and graciously responded to, so that everybody got all they could have desired both as regards quality and quantity. The first part of the programme, "Our Social Gathering" was of the same nature as we have been accustomed to, only all the items were new. Mr. Hudson occupied his customary place as Tambo, Miss Nellie Harley, acted as formerly, as interlocutress, and Mr. R. Nish, a new-comer, was the Bones. The overture, "Once More," went merrily, and then Miss Nellie Harley, who was heartily received as an old favourite, sang in her usual pleasing style, "Take Me Home, Barney." Mr. R. Nish's comic song, "Nobby," a burlesque on the fop, was very amusing. Miss Blanche Gerard, a young vocalist, whom we have never seen before, is a valuable acquisition to the company, and Mr. Hudson is to be congratulated in securing her for his present tour. She sang the cavatina, "I'll Follow Thee," with such brilliancy as to fairly take the house by storm. Her voice is not very powerful, but of great purity and sweetly mellow in tone, while she has such wonderful command over it, as marks the cultured singer, and added to that she has a quiet and modest style upon the stage, which is very winning. Her singing was a treat, and she accomplished the runs, of which the song is full, with remarkable ease. At the conclusion, the applause and loud cries of "encore" were almost deafening, and she responded by repeating the last stanza. Mr. T. C. Callaghan, an Irish vocal comedian, also made a hit on his first appearance. It was impossible to keep the features straight while he sang his comic ditty, "I Know That Face Well." The gallery was particularly delighted, and would not allow him to disappear till he had favoured them with another. The next item, which was a song, or as it was on the programme, a "Whimsicette," entitled "I Dreamt that I was Dreaming," being put opposite the name of Mr. Hudson, was the signal for another burst of applause. It is needless to comment on Mr. Hudson's singing, for everybody knows how everything he does and sings creates laughter. Miss Ada Walker sang "Wait Till the Tide Comes in," in her old charming manner, and was rewarded with an encore. The first part wound up with a highly amusing sketch, entitled "The Rival Waiters," by Messrs. Hudson, Nish, and Callaghan," and the curtain fell amid great merriment. Miss F. St. Clair deserves every credit for the manner in which, at very short notice, she undertook and performed the heavy and thankless task of accompanist. The members of the company have much to thank her for, in unselfishly giving up her own particular performance to serve them in the absence of Mrs. Hudson, but when the company returns, which will be at no distant date, it is to be hoped a Bombay audience will have the pleasure of hearing and seeing her in her own proper line as serio-vocalist and skipping rope dancer. A pianoforte selection by Miss St. Clair opened the second part of the programme, and then Mr. Hudson appeared again and sang "We drew his Club Money this Morning," a very humorous ditty, after the style of that other amusing song of his, "His Funeral's To-morrow." He was recalled, and sang something about the wild man of some place unknown, which grew funnier as it proceeded until he went off amid roars of laughter. Miss Blanche Gerard was again re-called for "The Boy I left in Killarney," and would have been listened to a third time had she accepted the second encore. Mr. Sydney Colville proved himself a clever mimic and ventriloquist in his entertainment, "People I have met." Messrs. Hudson and Nish appeared in a funny sketch to which it is impossible to give a name, the title on the programme being unpronounceable. Miss Harley made a distinct hit as a serio-comic vocalist; and Miss Walker, who followed, proved what has been remarked of her before, that she is a most accomplished operatist, her rendering of the descriptive song, "The Prima Donna," being most artistically rendered. Mons. Provo, "The Marvel," as he is called, well deserves the title, and must have astonished the native part of the spectators by his exhibition of juggling. The ease with which he accomplished the most difficult feats was simply wonderful. The whole concluded with a farce, entitled "Matrimonial Bliss," which sent everybody home delighted and in the best humour.

From the above it will be seen there is no lack of variety. As usual with Mr. Hudson's entertainments, there was not a dull item from beginning to end, and the only regret is the present stay of the company in Bombay is so short. A change in the programme is announced for to-night.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. F. R. TEBBES, 2nd B. B. & C. I. Ry. V. has been promoted Captain.

CAPTAIN R. WILLIAMS, S.C., has been granted fourth month's extension of leave.

COLONEL J. G. FAGAN, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave for one year.

CAPTAIN W. R. L. ANDERSON, leaving completed twenty years service has been promoted Major.

CAPTAIN C. P. CAMPBELL, and Lieut H. T. Kenny, Major Broome, S. C., has been granted a year's furlough.

SURGEON J. M. REID, M.D., has been permitted to resign his appointment as honorary Surgeon in the Sand Volunteer Corps.

SURGEONS C. B. HILL and B. H. SCOT have been brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command.

LIEUT. G. S. BROOME, S.C., Captain G. T. Jones, R. E Colonel Mockler, G. L. I., Major H. Hay, S. C., Captain Rossetor, G. I. P. R. V., and Surgeon S. E. Prall, I. M. S. have been permitted toreturn to duty.

IT is officially announced that the Queen, taking into consideration that upon the death without male issue of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (Governor of Madras, 1875 to 1880) the Dukedom became extinct and that the Earldom of Temple devolved upon William Stephen, eldest son and heir of the late Lady Anne Eliza Gore-Langton, and that the brothers and sisters of Earl Temple cannot enjoy the rank and precedence which would have been due to them had their mother survived her brother, the late Duke—her Majesty has been pleased to ordain that Henry Powell Gore-Langton, of Hatch Park, Somerset, Edward Grenville Gore-Langton, Mary Jane, the wife of Henry Mills Skrine, of Warleigh Manor, in the county of Somerset, and Frances Anne, the wife of Henry Gribble Turner, of the Madras Civil Service, retired—the brothers and sisters of Earl Temple—shall henceforth have that title, rank, place, pre-eminence, and precedence which would have been dueto them had their mother survived her brother, the late Duke of Buckingham. The wife of the late Collector of Vizagapatam writes the *Madras Mail* consequently becomes Lady Frances Turner.

CRICKET.

THE GYMKHANA *VS.* INDIAN MARINE.

THIS match, an entirely new fixture in the Gymkhana programme, was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a crushing defeat for the sailors by an innings and 120 runs. The naval team, which was recruited from all the I. M. ships in harbour, including the "Clive," "Lawrence," and "Dalhousie" was expected to be a much stronger one than it proved to be; the Gymkhana had accordingly put a stronger team into the field than usual. Their signal success was, however, due mainly to Messrs. Lowis and Twiss, who have played in all the minor matches, as well as the larger ones, and the team could not, therefore, be regarded as over-strong for the calibre of its opponents. The one-sided result of the match was much more due to the possibility of the sailors not having yet got their "shore-legs" for their batting, especially to the slow bowler, was rather of the "garden-mow" order, and their bowling had much too much long-hop in it to be deadly. The fast wicket, too, lent an element of terror to Mr. Clark's bowling, and a remark about "having to face these cannon-balls again," which was overheard from one gallant officer, had a piteous significance, and was probably shared by more than himself. But the absence of any opportunities for practice when afloat, during so many months in the year, makes allowance for all defects, and the Indian Marine deserve every credit for being so sporting as to put a team into the field at all. A great many of their officers have been making daily use of the Gymkhana of late, and with the same enthusiasm and more luck, next year, we hope the same match will come on again with more fruitful results.

The chief feature of the game was a remarkably fine innings of 102 from Mr. Lowis, and this is the only century made on the Gymkhana ground this year, with the exception of Mr. Gagrat's 108 for the Parsees against Poona, and last year also Mr. A. D. Wilkin's 117 against Poona was the only Gymkhana century of the year. True that the I. M. bowling was not of the same quality as Poona, but for clean rapid hitting Mr. Lowis' 102 was about as pretty a performance of batting as could be wished to be seen. He never, as far as we could see, gave a chance anywhere, and the severity of his hiting can be imagined from his items, 20 fours, 3 threes, 1 two, and only 11 singles. He takes a deal of hitting to make 80 out of 102 in boundary-hits alone. Mr. Lowis has now made his final bow to Gymkhana cricket; he left to join his Regiment at Mhow last night, and his century has just come in the nick of time to give him an excellent average, 11 innings, twice not out, 183 runs, average 20·3. Mr. Beatty has also made his last appearance for Bombay, and has left to rejoin his Regiment at Deesa, and both gentlemen can congratulate themselves on having passed a "Higher Standard in Gymkhana Cricket as well as in Hindustani" during their temporary residence in Bombay.

There is little work for the chronicler as regards the play in either innings of the Indian Marine. Mr. Twiss, who has now taken to bowling over the wicket, and thereby saves a good many of his curlers from going too much to leg, was quite too deadly, as his excellent analysis shows, and Mr. Ryan gave him every assistance at the wicket by stumping three men in very neat style. He also stood up very pluckily to Mr. Clark, and let no byes whatever; the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak, and his hands became so knocked about by the fast bowler that he had to give way to Mr. Gould in the second innings.

The Gymkhana, who ran up their 197 in considerably less than two hours, had only time for four batsmen to come in. The second wicket added 100 runs, Mr. Bentinck's 33 being as steady as ever, and on Mr. Barton's appearance, both he and Mr. Lowis had a very merry time of it. The former included 6 fours in his 35 and was well caught, close to the ground, shortly after Mr. Lowis decided to retire, on the principle of letting some one else have a chance. Another 3 runs to the total of the innings would have been preferable, as being a third double-century aggregate for the Gymkhana this season.

Play was broken off for quarter of an hour at 5 p.m. in order to allow the Gymkhana Eleven of the year to be photographed before some of its members dispersed. There were twelve in the group:—Messrs. Barton, Beatty, Bentinck, F. Clark, Edyvean, Gould, Lowis, Nicholson, Prevost, Raikes, Steel, and Twiss, and it is doubtful if the Gymkhana will ever have such a strong Eleven again; it is generally admitted that it is the strongest they have ever had yet. It is better perhaps to let sleeping dogs lie, but the inference is obvious that, with such a team, it is hard to think that this is the first year on record where the Parsees have not figured in the match programme.

Score and analysis:—

INDIAN MARINE.

Mr C J Jones, st Ryan, b Twiss	0	st Gould, b Twiss	0
Mr W C K Matthews, c Clark, b Twiss	2	b Twiss	0
Mr F F Pickard, st Ryan, b Twiss	9	b Twiss	12
Mr D F Vines, c Twiss, b Clark	0	c and b Twiss	5
Mr C W Shearne, run out	12	b Clark	9
Mr D Taylor, b Clark	0	b Twiss	0
Mr F S Lamb, c and b Twiss.	6	not out	14
Mr R C Cooper, c Clark, b Twiss	2	b Clark	0
Mr C B Henly, b Twiss	0	retired hurt	0
Capt T H Butterworth, not out	1	b Clark	0
Mr D H Gibson, st Ryan, b Twiss	0	b Twiss	0
Extra	1	Extras	4
Total	33	Total	44

GYMKHANA.

Mr H E Lowis, retired	102
Mr A P Gould, run out	15
Mr R J Bentinck, st Matthews, b Vines	33
Mr A E Barton, c Lamb, b Vines	35
Mr L N Beatty, not out	2
Mr C G Carnegy, Mr F Clark, Mr N S Glazebrook, Mr J H Twiss, Mr H S Read, Mr E H Ryan,	did not bat. Innings declared closed.
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wickets.)	197

(Fall of the wickets.)
1-28 2-128 3-188 4-196.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

INDIAN MARINE.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Twiss	41	27	0	7	33	27	0	6
Clark	40	5	4	2	35	13	4	3

GYMKHANA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Shearne	65	68	1	0
Pickard	30	26	0	0
Vines	55	71	0	2
Taylor	10	9	0	0
Jones	15	13	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

In the 3rd Round (semi-final), Mr. Rivett-Carnac beat Mr. FitzClarence 15-7, 13 all 5-0, 15-6. The semi-final between Mr. Barton and Mr. King will be played off on Friday, the 10th October, at 3-30 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a match of football (Association) with the Royal Fusiliers (Poona) vs. Y. M. C. A., at the Cooperage, at 5 o'clock this evening. The following are the teams:—

Royal Fusiliers, (Poona.)		Y. M. C. A. Bombay.
Solls	Goal	J. Waller.
Hill, Brooks	Backs	E. Waller. A. R. Sharp.
Toull.., Long.., Tooley	Half Backs	H. J. Clark P. F. Fischer H. W. Joyce.
Key	Forwards	E. Flower.
Smith, Ellis, Shorter, Georgo	Forwards	H. Winckler. J. MacCarthy. T. Nash. T. Potts.

"NOW-A-DAYS TRUTH IS NEWS." Have you heard the latest news? Everybody praises "SAPOLIO." It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CRICKET "INCIDENTS" AT BOMBAY.

LORD HARRIS may have found the difficulties of his task of Government in Bombay enhanced by Lord Reay's legacy of disunion and discord: but, if we may judge from little things, his Excellency lacks the balance requisite for steering safely through the difficulties of an Indian Governorship without "incidents." Possibly this comes only from long experience; but happy indeed is the Excellency to whom "incidents" are unknown. Lord Dufferin stands in an unique niche in this respect. Nevertheless, had Lord Dufferin's Parthian shaft at the St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta been discharged at an earlier period of his Excellency's rule in India, he might have subsequently seen "incidents" galore. It would have been better perhaps for India, if not for Lord Dufferin's reputation, if the late Viceroy had faced a few of the awkward issues which were first raised during his rule.

This consideration is not likely to apply to the period of Lord Harris's Governorship in Bombay. Out of the harmless game of cricket and speeches arising therefrom, he has already created two unnecessary—as they appear to us—sensations. By refusing to play against the Parsis on the ground that his official position demands racial impartiality, his Excellency has indirectly snubbed all officials—equally bound with himself to racial impartiality—who play in cricket matches against the Parsis; and he has given a fillip to the silly mania, which exists both at Bombay and Calcutta, for importing politics into the cricket and football fields. Of course Lord Harris's very exalted position made it undesirable from some points of view that he should play against the Parsis. A schoolmaster has to be very careful in playing with his boys that discipline does not suffer thereby, as it will do unless he is a man of ready tact and superior to his pupils at the game. If Lord Harris had been so unfortunate as to be clean bowled in both innings by a Parsi, this fact by the time it reached the *Indian Mirror* in Calcutta, would have become a convincing argument that India, being superior to England in her strongest point (cricket) has no political need of British assistance in Government. Similarly, if the Parsi bowler with the doubtful action had delivered a "bumpy" ball which took effect on some exposed portion of his Excellency's person, there would have been a tendency in many quarters to give political significance to the accident. The possibility of such misadventures is one of the drawbacks which Bombay has to pay for the privilege of government by a distinguished cricketer: and Lord Harris is eminently wise to minimise the risk by refusing to play in racial matches. But surely a better excuse could have been found than the plea of "impartiality to all communities," which though magnanimous at first sight; proves upon inspection at once substantial and unfair to others.

The second incident which Lord Harris has created, with reference to the reporting of his speech after a Gymkhana dinner, also suggests the uneasy thought that his Excellency speaks and acts without sufficient deliberation. Of course he is quite right in stating that an invitation to a Club is equivalent to an invitation to a private house. But we all know that, when famous men are entertained at Clubs at Home, not only are their speeches reported, but the "special artist" reproduces the various aspects of the banquet, the oratory and the distinguished guest for the illustrated papers. Of course the technical omission lay in the committee not being aware that Lord Harris's remarks were going to be reported and obtaining beforehand the consent of their distinguished guest. But Lord Harris could hardly have expected to make a speech to a gathering of people without the gist of his remarks—specially the noteworthy sentences—being communicated by some one to the Press; and most public men would infinitely prefer to be reported *verbatim* than in garbled paragraphs written from memory. The subsequent objections raised, moreover, and the publication of the correspondence on the subject, seem to admit the public too much behind the scenes. Is it possible, the innocent reader will ask, that Excellencies keep one set of sentiments for the public and the press, and another for their private friends and Club dinners? Every one concerned will, we hope, be wiser next time. Club committees will see that Club etiquette is observed, so far as the hunger of the press and the ubiquitous activity of the reporter allow; and distinguished speakers will recognise the fact that their distinction brings with it the burden of almost perpetual publicity.

We do not think that a Governor of a Presidency can reasonably expect to lay this burden aside at a Gymkhana dinner, whereat it is known beforehand that speeches will, of course, be made. It may be a great annoyance that this is so, but it is the penalty of greatness to be scarcely ever able to "unbend." The pressure of constant publicity, therefore, requires a safety valve. Mr. Gladstone's pastime of cutting trees has, from this point of view, manifest advantages over cricket. The latter implies considerable publicity on all occasions and a corresponding necessity for control of word and action: but a statesman alone in a field with an oak-tree and a chopper can work off a good deal of official "priming" in a very short while. Mr. Gladstone has said a good many injudicious things, but if it had not been for the whacks which he has dealt to the timber at Hawarden, what might he not have said? We do not, indeed, advise Lord Harris to sally forth with an axe among the toddy trees of Bombay; but if he had set up a cricket stump and bowled violently at it for half an hour, while considering the matter of his reported speech, he might not have raised the matter to the importance of an "incident." The fewer of these a Governor has to settle the better.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE CALCUTTA GOLD CRAZE.

THE prospectus of the Dadka Company appeared this week in our local papers, writes the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, and promptly caused a drop of about a rupee, roughly speaking 25 per cent., in the value of the shares. This prospectus is a remarkable document, and throws a strange light on the manner in which gold companies are organised. The prospectus announces the capital as Rs. 10,00,000, divided into 10,00,000 shares of one rupee each, out of which the original syndicate, which has prepared this company for the market, and which is represented in the prospectus by Mr. Vansittart's name, is to get six lakhs of shares, "or 60 per cent. of the entire capital of the concern." The prospectus adds that "the agreement with Mr. Vansittart, the vendor, is the sole contract entered into by the company, and the vendor shall not be answerable to the company for any profit made upon the sale of the company." The body of the prospectus states that Mr. Vansittart, as I wrote last week, had only acquired 41-64ths of the rights of the members of the Boro Bhoom Syndicate, and the ordinary inference would be that he, as vendor, was selling property of which, at the time the prospectus was issued, he was not the entire owner, though he may have calculated on becoming so. The issue of this prospectus had, as might have been expected, a bad effect on the Dadka shares: they had previously sold as high as 4¼, but since the appearance of the prospectus they have fallen as low as 2½; and although Rs. 3 is now the quoted price. I doubt if it could be obtained to any extent. When the history of the Calcutta gold fever of 1890 comes to be written it will have to be recorded that the mad gamble was checked by two prospectuses, those of the Tamar and Dadka Companies, in which the vendors tried to appropriate the greater portion of the capital the public were asked to subscribe. During the past few weeks several experts have visited the Chota Nagpore gold fields, and the reports they bring back lead one to expect that gold may be found in paying quantities. None of the companies at present before the public have as yet shown that they can get gold in quantities sufficient: and knowing how most of the companies in our market have been formed, and mindful of the fate of similar companies started at the time of the Mysore gold craze, I would again venture to recommend you, as a careful investor, to have nothing to do with any of these gold companies until something further and more definite is known about the properties they are supposed to possess. During the past week there has been a decided lull in the demand for gold shares, and the weakness of the market is to a very great extent attributable to the Dadka prospectus, which has helped to open the eyes of many to the real character of some of these gold mining companies. The following are the week's transactions:—Bengal Gold and Silver, 15 annas; Chota Nagpore, 17½ to 16½; Dadka, 4¼ to 2½; Dumra, 2½ to 1½; Pat Pat, 1½ to 1¼; Sonapet, 2½ to 2 1-16; Western Bengal, 3½ to 2½; and the Lohardugga Gold Syndicate at 4½.

THERE is, it seems, a considerable demand on photographers for what are termed "misfit photographic portraits." Mothers, we are told, often buy pictures of children with long hair, when the hair of their loved ones has not grown, in order to send them to friends, who, being at a distance, have no opportunity of detecting the deception. Brides' pictures among the "misfits"—that is, the portraits that have been rejected by the sitters—find a ready sale; but it is the opinion of an expert that the business is only really safe in the case of babies. An instance is cited of a photographer who being goaded and worried over his failures to take an unruly infant, opened a drawer and exclaimed desperately, "You'll never get a photograph of your child. It's impossible. But there's a whole lot of other people's children in that drawer. Pick out the nearest you can."

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The following questions have been adopt for the examination of the mill hands selected to give evidence before the Factory Commission. It will be seen that there are separate questions for men, women, and children. Each question in numbered, and the answers to them have the same numbers. The Commission will be glad to consider the advisability of adopting any other questions bearing on this subject which any person interested in the enquiry may like to suggest:—

QUESTIONS FOR MALES.

1. What is your name, age, caste, and occupation? Are you married, and have you any children?
2. Where were you born, and have a home in the mofussil? Have you any land at home?
3. How often do you visit your home and for what purpose? When did you last visit it?
4. In which mill are you working, and how long have you been employed there? Have you worked in any other factory? If so, in what place and for how long? Are the conditions of employment the same as those which you work under now? What is your present wages, and are you working by piece-work?
5. Of what age are the boys attending your mill at present? Are there any boys in the mills under 12 years of age? If so, do they work for nine hours as required by the law.
6. Is there as any inconvenience caused by the working of the boys for a shorter time than the adults are worked? if so, how is the inconvenience remedied? Would it be convenient to keep two batches of boys if the number of hours of work for boys is reduced to half the number of hours for men? Is it necessary to increase the limit of age for boys above 12? If so, by how much?
7. Are any children in your own family or in those of your neighbours' who, being between 9 and 12, would be glad to work in the factory for 5½ hours and get half-pay?
8. Do you know how many hours women generally work in the mills every day?
9. Is it necessary that the present hours of work for women should be reduced? If so, to what extent?
10. What period or periods of rest should be given to women during the working day?
11. When a woman wants to stay away from work for any reasons of her own, can she do so without losing more than the pay for the day or days she was absent?
12. Do you think that the law should make a distinction between young peasons and adults?
13. What should be the age of a young person?
14. Have you worked as a young person, say between the age of 12 and 15? What is your experience of working full-time at that age?
15. By section 8 of the proposed Factory Act, women and children are to be allowed four holidays in the month. Is there any necessity for providing holidays as well for the male operatives?
16. Why require holidays? If you get holidays, you will get less wages?
17. Supposing one mill gives a holiday every Sunday, and another does not, will the operatives prefer to work for the mill which gives the most employment.
18

work? If not, when did you commence to do full time work?

15. Are you doing piece-work, or are you employed on a monthly salary? What was your pay when you first began? What is it now?

16. Have you learnt to read and write? When you were between 9 and 12 would you have liked to work say, for 5½ hours, and then go to school and have some time for play?

17. What holidays do you get? Would you like more, even if you lost pay for those days? Do you have to go to the mill for cleaning the machinery on holidays? How long do you stay at the mill on holidays?

18. What are your hours of work? When have you to get up in the morning to be ready? When do you go to sleep?

19. What interval for rest have you in the day? Besides this, how often do you go out to smoke and for other purposes? Altogether what amount of time have you in the day when you are not working? When you go out for short periods, who does your work?

20. Are there any boys in the mill who are working only nine hours? Why do the mills not take young boys to work only nine hours? Are there any little boys and girls in your chawl between 9 and 12 years of age who would like to do a little work and earn a little money at the mill?

21. When did you get your last month's pay? Can you remember what date you got paid in the previous month? Do you always get paid about this date?

22. How often have you been absent from work besides the holidays during the last six months? How often have you been fined more than the wagesof the day you were absent? How often have you been ill this year?

The following evidence was recorded on Tuesday and Wednesday by the Factory Commission sitting at the Secretariat from day today:

Rama Gyanajee, an unusually tall and thin Mahratta, probably under the average weight for a man of his height, dressed in common (rather dirty) clothes, fairly intelligent, deposed: He was 35 years of age, and was a Doffer *muccadum*. He was not married. He had an ancestral property, which was mortgaged, at Poona. He visited his home once. Since two years he had been working in the Khatao Makanjee Mill. He once worked in the Mandvi Mill; then he became a cart driver; then again he worked in various other mills for short periods. The conditions of work were the same in all mills. They worked for the whole days. He had 20 boys under him. There was inconvenience if they worked less hours. Any inconvenience would be remedied by working half day. But he was afraid they would not work for half a day for something less than the ordinary pay. The age should be raised to 14, 15, or 16 years, when full time could be exacted. There were children whose parents would be glad to send them for half-day work. They went at 7 and left at 6 or 5-30 because their work was piece-work. The morning hours should be lessened. They should, in his opinion, attend at 8 and leave at 4-30 or 5 p.m. They cut two days' wages for one day's absence without leave. They first asked leave, and if the leave was refused and they stopped at home, they are then fined. There should be a difference of at least two hours from the work of an adult. Why should other operatives, who worked piece-work, want a holiday when they get less pay? They would certainly get less pay, but it would be better for their health. The operatives would prefer the mill which closed every Sunday. They should all give holiday on one day, that is, Sunday, because they would meet their friends who get leave from other employments on that day. They should close on Saturday at 4 o'clock. He now worked on Sundays up to 12, cleaning machinery. His Mill closed 2 Sundays a month. Every month he absented himself for one day on account of private business. They cut two days' wages. They cut his two days' wages for the day in the month that he was absent. They would not allow piece-workers to go away at their own wish. They give them no compensation. He was a monthly paid artizan, getting Rs. 15. A piece-worker would pay more attention, and work with greater industry. The machinery need not be worked faster. Supposing he was a piece-worker he would earn Rs. 2 less in winter than in summer. They wanted recess of half an hour. The boys under him went out four times a day. He had 20 boys under him. They remained out 4 to 6 minutes each time. He got his pay after two months—that is, they got paid one month after the pay was due. Let the Mills keep 15 days' pay in hand. The Mills give no notice whatever, but dismissed operatives at once with out compensation. They should provide for the injured mill hands. The fines varied from 12 annas to Rs. 2, and all fines collected go to the mill-owner. The mill-owner should provide schools in the mills.

Dhoorpattee a typical Maratha healthy woman in excellent working condition, deposed that she was 35 years of age, and was employed as a reeler in the Empress Mill for thirteen years. She was in another mill for two years. She had a home in the country and fields, and sent money there. She went once a year to her home for a month or so for cultivation and also for a change of climate. She went last about a year ago. She had been married, but was a widow at present. She had one daughter about 14 years old, who did not go to the mill. She had her father, mother, and sister living with her in Bombay. The mother and father did not work, but the sister worked. She herself earned Rs. 7 and her sister Rs. 7. Her sister was also a widow. Both sisters worked in the same mill. They had incurred debts. Her daughter's marriage cost money. She lived about 1¼ miles from the mill. It took half an hour to walk there. She got up at 3 a.m. and began cooking. She took her food with her. She started from her place at 7-30 and reached the mill at 8. (*Note.*—This seems a specially late hour for mills. These mills are under Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., who have special rules.) Being a reeler her work was not connected with the machine. She left the mill at 5-30. She went to sleep at 9. It would be better if the hours were shortened, as she would turn out her piece-work quicker. She got only 15 minutes in the middle of the day. Reelers did not have tickets, and there was no delay. Besides the mid-day rest she went out twice for about 5 to 10 minutes. When she had her child it was rather grown up, and when she worked in the mill her old mother looked after it. The women did not bring their infants with them. They went at 12 to feed their infants. When she had to go to the market she had to absent herself. She could not get any Sunday holidays. She did even get the native holidays, because reelers had to go when the engines were not working to work up the cops. They wanted four days as holidays, Sundays, preferred. If there were any native holidays in the week she preferred to work on Sunday. If she got one day's rest she would work better, and, therefore, would not lose by it. The owner was liberal. If they were absent they were not fined. They did not even ask leave. In her case her work was quite voluntary. There were many women ready to take her place. She would not give *bukshees* for the post. She began work when she was 20. There were people in her chawl who would be pleased to send their children to do half-day's work. She used to get wages a month and five days after it was due. Since the last four months she got her wages between the 15th and 18th. When asked finally if she had anything more to say, said, "Nothing. I only went four Sundays in a month as holidays."

Khoosia, son of Nathia a boy who appears to the president and members of the Commission a child of 11 smart, quick-witted, and also robust for his age deposed, he was a Maratha, and was 13 years of age. His aunt had told him that he was 13. He was an orphan. He belonged to Bombay, and had no other home. He was not married, but boys like himself generally married from 11 to 13. He was living with his aunt. His aunt compelled him to go to work against his wish. He was employed in the new Empress Mill as a side-boy in the Throstle Department. He began to work this year, and got Rs. 8 a month. He was doing full time work since he joined the mill. He got monthly wages. He began at Rs. 5-8. He had not learnt to read and write, nor was he attending a night-school. He got two Sundays in the month and sanctioned religious festival holidays. He wanted four days in a month, and these should be Sundays. Instead of receiving Rs. 8, he was willing to take four days' holiday, and get only Rs. 7. He went to clean up the machinery on Sundays at the usual hour, and came away after 10 or 11. He attended the mill daily at 5, and returned home at a quarter to seven. To get ready for work he got up at 4-30. He went to sleep at 9 o'clock. He got 15 minutes at 12. Besides this he got out twice for 15 minutes each time. His *joriwalla* (or pair,) did his work at these times. No boys worked 9 hours. The smaller boys did not go because they could not get a pass to work full time. There were boys who would go and do half a day's work if they were allowed. It was better they should attend school instead of working. He got his last month's pay on the 15th. He formerly got it one month and 5 days after it was due. He was absent only one day and was cut one day's pay. He had not been ill.

Ittoo Ramjee a fine well-made and intelligent witness who looks in vigorous health deposed, he was 22 years of age. He belonged to the Roving Department, in the Connaught Mills. He was married, and had no children. He was born in Ratnagiri District. He had fields and a house at his home. He had his uncle looking after the ancestral property. He went once a year. He remained there sometimes one month and sometimes two months. He worked there either as a washerman or in field labour. He had been in the Connaught Mills for four years. He worked by piece-work, and he earned from 12 to 13 rupees a month. There were no children employed under 12. Unless they had a pass from the doctor, they did not work. He did not think they should be employed as they would spoil their health. They came at 7 and went at 5 p. m. They should get full half an hour instead of the 15 minutes they got now in the middle of the day for rest. Then their present hours would be sufficient. The woman worked with reels. They were fined the amount of work they kept with them to deliver another day. If there was no balance over there was no fine. They did not cut two days' pay. He did not work as a young person. He being piece-worker he was willing to sacrifice the amount that would be short of what he was earning now. The operatives would prefer that mill to the other working without holidays. They should get leave on one fixed day so that they could see their friends. He would prefer Sunday. He would clean the machinery from 3 or 4 p.m. on Saturday. On holidays he now worked from the morning till 11 a.m. in cleaning machinery. He absented himself for about 15 days in the year. There was no penalty for absenting himself. There were substitutes who could be put on. The mills should work from 6-30 to 6 p. m. The work was not voluntary. He must remain till the end. But the mill-owners could send him away at any hour they liked, without paying him for the remainder of that day. They wanted half an hour at 12. They took food when opportunity offered while the mill was working and at the rest at 12. He got his pay on the 15th. He wanted it on the 15th. They used to get it formerly on the 25th. If he wanted to leave he must bring a substitute. If the mill wanted to turn him out he got no notice. There were always men ready to take the place. They gave no *bukshees*. The fines went to the company. They required a dispensary. If not a dispensary they ought to have a doctor to look after them.

The following evidence was recorded on Wednesday:—

Balloo Annajee, the most intelligent witness yet produced before the Commission, answered with great clearness and after due consideration, physically well made and healthy aged 35 years, Mahratta, working on the slubbing frame. He was married and had two children, one three years old and one lately born. His home was in Ratnagiri where he had ancestral property, lands, and fields. Goes home every two years and stays there generally one or two months, to refresh himself and for rest. He went home last four months ago. Works in the Framjee Petit Mill, and has worked there for one year. He first worked in the Soonderdas Mill, the Mandir Mill, and was also in the iron foundry. His times were easier in the iron foundry, but there was little work there. All the rules were alike. His present wages were by piece-work and he earned about 13, 14, or 15 rupees a month. They engaged boys in mills now who had 28 teeth; that was only after the doctor's certificate was obtained. They could be employed for half a day. If the age of boys was raised to 14 or 15 it would be advantageous for them. There were children of his acquaintance who would work for half a day. The women attended from 7 to 7-30 a.m., and left at 5-30. Some came at 8, but these were only reelers engaged on hand work. Those who worked with machinery when it was in motion came with the men; but no women in his mill did this. If it is reduced it would be better for the women, if only by half an hour; and from half to one hour's rest should be given. In some places they are fined, in others only the day's wages is deducted when they are absent. It was not necessary to make a difference between young persons and adults. From 12 to 15 would be a good definition of a young person. Witness had never worked when young. It was necessary for adults to have four days' holidays. He wanted the holidays for his comfort. He did not mind losing the extra day. They would certainly not go to a mill which gave no holiday, because operatives were tired, and rest was needful not the pay. She did not mind the loss of pay. They would also prefer those mills which gave four Sundays as holidays to those giving two Sundays. They should all close on Sunday when the operatives should not be compelled to attend to clean machinery. If necessary they should close an hour earlier on Saturday for cleaning. Now they were detained up to 11 on holidays, but that amount of time was not required. It might be done if the mill was closed at 4 o'clock. This year he had been absent 5 to 10 days. There was no penalty for this because he worked at piece-work. The mills ought to be opened and closed by regulation fom 6-30 to 5-30 with half an hour's interval. If they would give an hour it would be good, if not half an hour would do. His work was not voluntary, he could not leave at pleasure although he was paid by piece-work. The owners gave no compensation if they stopped the day's work early for their own convenience. The difference in his earnings were about one or two rupees, in winter he got less. At 12 o'clock they now get 15 minutes, they want half an hour. At 9 he took his meals either outside or inside while working. The men who do piece-work have a greater inducement to spend less time outside. Now he got his pay on the 27th or 28th of the following month. He wanted it on the 18th. He must give a month's notice before leaving, but the mill gave him no similar notice when his services were not required. People were always ready to take up the vacancy. The operatives were afraid to go to court as the mill-owners employed vakeels and opposed them with great persistency. The fines went to the benefit of the company. In his mill they amounted to about Rs. 25 a month, and the wages forfeited for leaving without notice to a larger sum. There was a dispensary in his mill.

Laddoo, a healthy intelligent woman with one gold and one silver ornament on her person, dressed in ordinary clothes and rather shy in giving her answers, a Marathee, aged 30 years, a reeler, had been employed for 9 years as such, and was now in the James Greaves Mills. Her husbandwas a pressman. Her pay was between 8 and 9 rupees a month. She did not get home at the mid-day stoppage. She arrived at the mill at 7 and leave sometimes at 2, sometimes at 3, when her work was completed. They would like to have their hours shortened. She had plenty of time to do all she wanted. Other mill-hands got two Sundays in the month, but reelers had to attend. She would like four holidays in the month, and not mind less pay. She began to work when she was 21. There were children who would be glad to work for half-pay.

Shevram Mahadoo, of the mallee caste, a badly grown child on whom his work has had a detrimental effect, voice hoarse, and intelligence that of a young child, about 11 years of age, and a native of Poona, said it was three years since he came from home. He was employed in Howard Builough's Mill, where he has been working as a doffing boy for two years. He began before he was 9 years of age. When he began to work he worked full time as now. Begins at 5-30 and stops at 6 in the short days and 7 in the long days. He started on Rs. 6 and still gets the same. He had one holiday about a month ago and had to work the next Sunday for it. He gots two Sundays but wanted four, and was willing to take 8 annas less on that account. No boys in that mill worked less than the full time.

Tukaram Luxuman, a tailor by caste, dull and heavy-witted, requiring much time and trouble to make him understand the simplest question, and giving his answers without much thought, and 22 years of age, was a piecer in the mule department of the Imperial Cotton Mills, where he has been working for the last three years. Only boys of 12 were engaged. Nobody did 9 hours work in his mill. The women should get leave at 4 in his mill, the reelers (women) got no periods of rest. He had not worked as a lad. If it came to a distinction between wages and comfort (holidays) he wanted wages and would prefer working in a mill which gave no holidays. He could not work all the year round without a holiday. He would prefer Sunday as a holiday, and the factory to be closed entirely on holidays. He was a piece-worker but had to remain till the mill stopped. If the hours of work were curtailed he would work with energy and show the same results as now. He got the same wages in winter as in summer. They wanted half an hour. They only got 5 minutes. He took his meals between 9 and 10 while the machinery was working. If he wanted to give up work he would have to furnish a substitute and forfeit his wages due. He did not *accept* notice nor did they give any. The Government ought to provide a school for factory children.

THERE can be not the least doubt, says a London correspondent, that mental disease in Scotland has spread in recent years, and to an almost alarming extent. Since 1858, when the Lunacy Act came into operation in Scotland, the number of persons registered as lunatics has increased from 5,824 to 12,302. Population has increased by 33 per cent., but the proportion of registered lunatics by no less than 111 per cent. On the other hand, there is much to be accounted to the stricter supervision which is now exercised over mental disease. Changes have tended to widen the limits of mental unsoundness needed to constitute insanity. The Commissioners for Lunacy entered into a laboured argument to show that, after all, the increase is rather statistical than actual. But in private, semi-private, and public asylums alike, the increase of patients has been gradual and consistent.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROYAL ARTILLERY *VS.* ROYAL FUSILIERS.

A COMPANY team of the Royal Fusiliers, who competed for, and successfully carried off the Governor's Cup in the Football Tournament at Poona pitted themselves yesterday evening on the Cooperage against a team of the Royal Artillery from Colaba. A fair attendance of spectators was attracted by the event, amongst whom were a number of the Garrison men, who followed the game throughout with eager interest. The condition of the ground was as good as could be desired, and though the weather during the day had been intolerably close and sultry, yet it was tempered in the evening with a gentle breeze, which blew across the Cooperage. The Royal Fusiliers were undoubtedly the better trained of the two, being more conversant with the tactics of the game than their opponents. Their positions on the field were admirably maintained throughout, and they won the admiration of the spectators with the pretty passes and combinations between their forwards. An exhibition of tackling, hustling, middling, and crossing has not been witnessed on the Cooperage since football has been started this season in Bombay, and the few matches that the Fusiliers intend playing during the brief sojourn in Bombay will be an excellent opportunity of testing the steel of the Rovers' and the Y. M. C. A. Football Clubs. The men of the Royal Artillery were somewhat impetuous in their rushes, and the determined stand, which they made to avert defeat, was mainly due to their superior weight, pace, and stamina. They played a hot game throughout, and although they left their places, and seemed somewhat selfish in keeping the ball, yet they contrived to keep well on the leather, and hamper their opponents when danger threatened their goal. A little more heed to combination and close passes among their forwards when swarming round the Poona colors would have perhaps on several occasions carried them to victory. Proceedings opened with the "kick-off" from the Colaba men (blue and white) who defended the Cooperage end, while the Royal Fusiliers had taken up their camp at the Bandstand end, Lieut. Phillips gaining a slight advantage in the contest, for the leather drove it out near the centre. The Fusiliers (black and white) carried the ball with some pretty and dexterous dribbling into the Artillery quarters, where they made a brilliant attempt at goal, which compelled their opponents to kick the ball behind the line to relieve the pressure of the opposing forwards. In the "corner kick" which followed, the ball was shot by the Poona men wide of the mark. After the kick-out from goal the visitors again bore down on the Artillery lines, but were speedily compelled to fall back before superior weight and hasten back to stave off danger, which threatened their posts from a combined assault from the Artillery forwards, who were a bit too hasty in a shot at goal, and missed a good opportunity of scoring. The playing of Lieut. Phillips, who seemed here, there, and everywhere at once, was irritatingly hampered by the Fusiliers forwards who were remarkably quick. "Hands" were allowed the Artillery men, which was followed by an up and down game. The Poona team worked their way into hostile ground, where a kick behind line releived the defenders from impending danger. The corner kick was without effect, and a well-judged "volley" from an Artillery forward shot the leather into the very mouth of the visitors' goals, where another shot was made, which brought the Fusiliers goal keeper's hands into requisition. The persistency, with which the local team bore down on the Poona citadel, began to tell on its defenders, whose coolness alone in hampering their heavy antagonists in their efforts to divest them of the ball saved them from imminent danger. A brilliant dash was made by the Poona forwards down the field, and the leather was prevented from being driven through the post by Lieutenants Phillips, who had assumed the responsibilities of goal-keeper, having been incapacitated as right wing (inside)during the early part of the game by a nasty kick. A hot scrimmage ensued in front of the Fusiliers' posts, where another shot was tried for goal by the Royal Artillery which, however, proved abortive in striking the post. The play was at call of time in the Artillery camp, neither side having scored a point.

On resuming hands immediately fell to the Fusiliers in the centre ground, which enabled them to carry the war into the opposite camp. But the conflict was of short duration. The superior weight of the Garrison men, who played a hard forward game carried all before them, and made another attempt at sending the leather beneath the bar, which was beautifully intercepted by the Poona goal-keeper. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested by the Fusiliers, whose defensive tactics kept their foe at bay. Gunner Langton secured a pretty run down the east side before "time" was called, which elicited the applause of the spectators. The game ended in a draw, neither side having scored. The Artillerymen would do well to study the combination between their backs and short passing and crosses between their forwards. Their weight and stamina were too much for the lighter Fusiliers, and if a little more attention had been devoted to keeping their allotted positions in the field, they might have been able to retrieve the honors they lost at Poona.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SECUNDERABAD.

EARLY on Monday morning, says the *Deccan Times*, a most horrible tragedy was committed in the compound of the Protestant Orphanage at Secunderabad. It would appear from the evidence recorded at the punchayet held on the body of the victim that as a lad, aged 18 or 19, named Doorasami, was passing through Bhoosareddiguda, a small village near the Native Infantry Lines at Marredpilly, he saw some children at play and pursuaded one, a little girl, named Tisza Bee, aged 4 years, to accompany him. On reaching the Eastern Boundary wall of the Protestant Orphanage he passed the child over and then scaled the wall himself. He then led his infant victim to a secluded spot under a tree. The child died from the injuries inflicted by the wretch. On discovering the child was dead he made an attempt to escape, but, he was met by the child's mother and others coming in search of the missing one. The brother of the child who had seen him lead his sister away recognized the man at once. He was interrogated as to the child's whereabouts, and at first asserted that he had let the child-fall into a well. Some sepoys coming up, they were appealed to aid in the search, but with commendable presence of mind and prudence they determined Doorasami should be one of the party, and once in their grip any attempt at escape was futile. Realizing the situation he decided on leading them to the spot where his victim lay. A medical man was called, and likewise the police. On the arrival of the former, he pronounced that life had been extinct about half-an-hour before his arrival, and on examining the body he discovered the true cause of death. Accused was then taxed with the commission of the offence; and dropping on his knees, he made a clean breast of it. Doorasami, being previously dully warned, was asked, Did he still adhere to his previous confession, which had been reduced to writing and read over to him. He replied in the affirmative. The opinion of the punchayetdars was to the effect that deceased died from the effects of a rash act voluntarily performed by the accused, Doorasami, who was guilty of murder.

IT appears says the *Pioneer* that the short delay which took place in the starting of the Kidderzai force from Quetta was in no way due to the action of the local maliks, nor was it the fact, as our correspondent telegraphed, that any of them were summarily punished. On the contrary the maliks seem to have given as usual their best assistance. What caused the difficulty was that the private camel owners hung back from fulfill their engagements with the contractors, and the latter therefore had not the animals ready to time. As to the heads of tribes they have been loyally helping in furnishing supplies of every kind to the troops on the march, and the expeditionary force has reached the Upper Zhob without the smallest hitch.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the delicate. It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution, the damp, cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen, dry, easterly winds of springs. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and desponding that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban presiding. There were also present:—Colonels G. L. C. Merewether and W. H. Wilson; Captain Sir Henry Morland; Brigade Surgeon S. O'B. Banks; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik and Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani; Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, T. B. Kirkham, George Cotton, G. W. Roughton, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabjee, Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Damodar Tapidas, Darashaw Ratanjee Chichgar, Hasumbhai, Visram, Jaya Karadi Linga, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Goverdhandas Khatao Makanji, Nowrojee Byramjee Santook, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Kavasjee Pestonjee, Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta, Tribhowandas Muguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas

CORPORATION'S INDIGNATION AGAINST AN EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation considered the following Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 24th September, 1890:—

"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 10489, dated 20th ultimo, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 8,553-8-1, towards the amount of the excess over the grant for the *fete* held in the Victoria Gardens on the occasion of the return visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, from the following sources:—(1. Rs. 5,230,7-6 from the amount of admission fees collected at the *fete*; (2.) Rs. 3,323-0-10 from the amount refunded by the Reception Fund Committee.

"That it be brought to the notice of the Corporation that the Standing Committee have sanctioned the following transfer to provide for the balance, namely, Rs. 1,214-13-11, from savings in Section I, establishment' Engineers' Department, Water Works maintenance to Victoria Gardens *fete*, &c., same department,'

Sir Henry Morland proposed that the sanction asked for be given. In support of the resolution, he quoted largely from the report made on the subject by Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, which had been printed and circulated amongst the members of the Corporation.

Mr. Hasambhoy Visram seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked, that the Corporation had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 in connection with the expenditure of the *fete* as well as the illumination, and at that time that sum was considered quite ample, in fact, more than ample, for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. It appeared from the accounts submitted to the General Reception Committee by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, that they were quite within the estimates. (Hear, hear.) Whereas the estimates sanctioned by the Corporation had been exceeded by Rs. 12,000. He (Mr. Javerilal) failed to see why the Municipal Executive should not have kept the expenditure within proper bounds. He thought that somebody was responsible for the excess, and that some explanation more than what had already been given was necessary before the Corporation sanctioned the excess. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner explained that he did not hold that office when the expenditure in question was sanctioned by the Corporation. As far as he was concerned, the matter was referred back to him for further report by the Standing Committee, which was printed and circulated among members of the Corporation. He had given in the report such explanation as was in his power to give. Although this did not take place in his time, he imagined that it was understood that to the grant of Rs. 20,000 the admission fee to the Gardens would be added. If they took into consideration the admission fees, and the contribution received from the General Reception Committee, it would appear that the excess was only a little over one thousand rupees. This impression was that Mr. Ollivant was over-anxious that the *fete* and illumination which properly appertained to the Corporation should be of that character which could bear comparison with those of the other committee, and the fact that everything was done on the spur of the moment, and that the *fete* and illuminations were a triumphant success, the small excess should not be grudged. At all events, nothing like a serious reproach could be laid at the door of any party concerned.

Mr. P. M. Mehta congratulated the Corporation on having a Commissioner, who was not only energetic in all his actions, but who was possessed of such rare eloquence and resourceful ingennity in laying matters before them. (Laughter and applause.) The Corporation must have seen that the Commissioner had submitted a number of considerations of a very plausible character, but which were, it seemed to him, calculated to conceal what he ventured to call a matter of serious reproach. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Mehta) could understand the Commissioner and his officers to do the best in their power, and to be anxious about what they were entrusted to do; but they must have also another predominant anxiety in their mind and that was, to do only that which had been sanctioned by the Corporation after a due, careful, and deliberate consideration. (Hear, hear.) The Municipal Commissioner, who had no personal knowledge of this matter, was not correct when he said that the admission fees to the Gardens was to be added to the grant. He (Mr. Mehta) ventured to assure the Commissioner by his personal knowledge of what took place in the Corporation that it was understood that the fees should go towards decreasing instead of increasing the grant. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the Commissioner was not aware of the feelings that existed about the grant in the Corporation that the sum should be minimised as much as possible. That there should be an excess of Rs. 12,000 in a grant of Rs. 20,000 was to say the least an extravagant excess. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation possessed officers who ought always to be able to make estimates with such a reasonable margin that it could not be exceeded in a manner as was done in the present case. The money was gone, and as practical men they could not say, "We won't pay the money." The money had disappeared—and that was always the sting in those matters—and they could not now say that it should come out of the pocket of this, that, or the other individual. It was indeed a painful position to occupy. The only thing they could now do in the matter was to say most emphatically that it was a wrong thing to do. (Hear, hear.) He then moved an amendment that the following words be added to Sir Henry Morland's proposition, namely, "That in sanctioning this expenditure the Corporation regret exceedingly that the outlay sanctioned by them should have been so largely exceeded."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas, differing from Mr. Mehta, proposed to ask the Commissioner to report to the Corporation, who was guilty of exceeding the grant sanctioned by the Corporation. (Laughter and hear, hear.) He thought they ought to fix the liability on the guilty party, and then to call upon him to explain why and under what authority he disobeyed the mandate of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) It would be remembered that Mr. Ollivant, their late Commissioner, asked at first only for Rs. 22,000, but the Corporation, after due deliberation, incressed the grant by Rs. 8,000, when the Corporation made such a liberal grant there was no necessity on the part of the Executive to have exceeded the amount. He strongly protested against the rate-payers' money being frittered away in the manner it was done. Let the Corporation imagine what would Government do, if any of their officers exceeded the grant by such a large amount. He thought that the excess should come out of the pockets of those who had exceeded the grant. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) The Corporation should once for all, set their face against such arbitrary treatment on the part of the Executive, and should make an example of those who had disobeyed the mandate of the Corporation. He moved another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the excess upon the original grant in connection with the *fete* be postponed until the Commissioner submitted his report as to who was responsible for the excess.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. E. Kapadia, who was received with laughter, said: Gentlemen, you may laugh; but this is not the place to laugh. (Renewed laughter.) When independent members came forward to curtail the expenditure, and when they rise to speak against the Executive with that view, it is invariably the practice on the part of certain member, to laugh at those members. Mr. Kapadia, continuing, said it was a very painful thing indeed to have to speak against the Executive; but there was no help for it when they systematically exceeded the estimates which were brought forward, and after a careful consideration, sanctioned by the Corporation. They had highly-paid clever engineers on their staff, and he saw no reason whatever why they should exceed the estimates so carefully prepared by them, and afterwards sanctioned by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy considered Mr. Metha's practical and reasonable amendment sufficient for their purpose, and was opposed to Dr. Viegas's amendment, which, he said, proposed to take a rather harsh step against the Executive.

Mr. Kirkham observed that he should be very sor indeed, if members supposed that he would defe those who were given to systematic exceeding of estimates. He completely and cordially endorsed the views of those who said that the greatest possible strictness should be observed in Municipal finance. But what he asked was, if this was a case, which called for resentment or indignation, or even for an expression of regret on the part of the Corporation, as moved by Mr. Mehta. He really did not think that this was such a case. It must be remembered that the Queen's grand-sons were not coming perpetually to Bombay. It was not an easy thing to submit accurate estimates within such a short time. The explanation given by the Commissioner was perfectly reasonable and intelligible. They knew that there was a certain amount of emulation between the Committee, which represented the Corporation, and the Committee which represented the other body. (Cries of "No, no.") He (Mr. Kirkham) was present in Bombay, and he knew that the contagion had even caught himself, he himself being anxious at the time, although he had nothing whatever to do with it, that their portion of the *fete* should be a success. He knew that the contagion was in the air, and that anything would have been sanctioned at the moment rather than risk a *fiasco*.

Mr. Mehta: Read the proceedings of the Corporation.

Mr. Kirkham, continuing, said that their illuminations were generally admired. Supposing that the *fete* and illumination had not been a success, would not the Corporation have called upon Mr. Ollivant for an explanation as to why they should have proved a failure.

Mr. Mehta: Why should it not prove a success with the large sum he had in hand?

Mr. Kirkham submitted that they had the greatest confidence in Mr. Ollivant and his officers, who did every thing they could to make the *fete* a success. Could any member put his fingers on a particular item of expenditure, and say that it was not needed. He submitted that this was not a case for an expression even of regret on the part of the Corporation, unless they chose to express their regret that the *fete* was a great success, for which the city was and for ever would be proud. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kabraji was not in favour of Dr. Viegas's amendment; but he quite approved Mr. Mehta's amendment, which was a practical and sensible one under the circumstances of the case. Unfortunately he was absent at the meeting of the Standing Committee when the subject was discussed, for if he had been able to be present at the meeting he intended to move an amendment similar to the one proposed by Mr. Mehta. The excess was not productive of anything of a permanent or beneficial character, but it was all wasted in the course of two nights in illuminations and in smoke. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Sayani approved of the principle enumerated by Dr. Viegas, but he thought that the present circumstances were such that the case would be met by passing Mr. Mehta's amendment.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master pointed out that this was not the first instance on which the estimates had been exceeded. He gave about half-a-dozen instances in which estimates had been greatly exceeded during Mr. Ollivant's regime.

Dr. Cowasjee gave an account of the history of the question, and asked the Corporation if it was fair to speak on such harsh terms about a man about whom they had passed such a laudatory resolution, and who was not then present in Bombay.

Mr. P. M. Mehta very much regretted that Mr. Master and Dr. Cowasjee should have indulged in remarks of a personal character. (Hear, hear.) He saw no reason why members should not criticise the action of an officer, who had left the Municipality in a free, fair, and frank manner. (Applause.) He (Mr. Mehta) said that although he sympathised with the principles which underlay Dr. Viegas' amendment, he did not intend to support it because it was not of a practical character.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that Dr. Viegas' amendment was certainly very impracticable. He had nothing more to report on the subject. He submitted to the Corporation whether it would not be most ungracious, considering that this expenditure was undoubtedly undertaken with an honest, a worthy, and an admirable desire that the *fete* should be one which would do honour to the city.—(hear, hear)—to pass an amendment expressing their regret. He concurred withthe amendment, and he would certainly have voted for that amendment if he was a member of the Corporation, but he trusted that after what had been stated and the position of their control over the revenue had been sufficiently vindicated, they would vote for Sir Henry Morland's proposition. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Viegas's amendment was then put to the vote and was lost, only three members having voted in its favour.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was on a division carried by 32 against 5.

THE STORM-WATER RESERVOIR AT MAHALUXMEE.

Sir Henry Morland moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution of 11th September, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 2,942, from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of the construction of flushing gates at the Clerk Road culvert, in order to minimise the nuisance from the storm water reservoir at Mahaluxmee."

Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz seconded the motion.

Mr. P. M. Metha observed he was quite sure it was only in cases of urgency such action could be taken, and the Commissioner would have to show it was an urgent matter under the section of the Act.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was an urgent matter under the particular section he was not prepared to say; but it was certainly a most urgent matter all the same. If the rains had not broken when they did, the flushing gates would have been used. It was absolutely impossible for him to delay the work for sanction, if it were to be done at all, for it was his earnest desire to get it done before the rains, and if the rains had not come upon them unusually early it would have been done. As it was, he fancied the members of the Corporation would have noticed this reservoir had been far less of a nuisance than it was last year or in former years. It was only because the elements had been against him that he had not accomplished what he had intended. It was on account of its urgent nature he had undertaken it on his own responsibility.

Mr. George Cotton said he could personally bear witness to the improvement that had been done there, and they should not hesitate to give their consent to the expenditure. If they did not do this, and if they hampered with the powers of the Commissioner or the Executive to act as they thought necessary, they would wait for sanction from the Standing Committee and Corporation, and tell the Corporation, whatever might happen, they had their own selves to blame. Of course Mr. P. M. Mehta would come forward with the argument that this was not a case of urgency under the Act, but they must be reasonable and careful not to hamper their Executive so much that they would take nothing upon themselves.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said his former remark did not mean that he intended tovote against the sanction being given; he had always intended to vote for it, but if he had not, the arguments of the Commissioner and Mr. Cotton would not have prevented him, for it had been proved by what the Commissioner had said himself that there was no case of urgency, and that they had been able to do without the flushing gates.

The motion on being to put the meeting was carried.

THE REPAIRING OF DRAINS.

Sir Henry Morland moved, and Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas seconded "that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution of 20th September, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 12,384, from surplus cash balance, to meet excess over the Budget grant of Rs. 15,000 for cleaning, repairing, and altering miscellaneous drains during the year 1889-90.

Dr. Viegas wished to know how this excess came about.

The Municipal Commissioner explained it was due to the break-down of the engines at Love Grove, and asi was necessary to have the deposit removed, the excess was incurred.

The motion was carried.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the following be recorded:—Letter No. 12712, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that, under the provisions of section 64 (3 c) of the Municipal Act, the work of repairing pumps, at Love Grove Station, and purchase of additional pumps was one of urgency, and was undertaken accordingly, and asking that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 41,073-1-5, from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of repairs, the purchase of pumps and engines and other charges in connection with the pumping station, and that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 41,073-1-5, from surplus cash balance, to meet the said charges.

Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz seconded the motion.

Mr. Cotton was of opinion there had been some mismanagement in connection with this matter that it was delayed for such a long time. It had been brought forward first in September, and now they were brought in for the expenditure without any chance of inviting tenders or taking estimates upon it. He certainly thought this was one of those matters which, with a little better management on the part of the Executive, might have been avoided.

Sir Henry Morland explained it was not in September, but in October, the matter had first been brought forward.

Mr. Cotton said if it had even been laid before the Corporation then or in proper time, it would not have been rushed into without competition or proper esti mates. Although he would vote for the proposition, he thought it right to express his views on the matter.

Mr. P. M. Mehta considered Mr. Cotton was slightly mistaken in the matter. There was a certain section under which the Commissioner had certain powers to incur certain expenditure without sanction. The only thing the Commissioner had to do was to report to the Standing Committee and

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, October 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Captain William Robert LeGeyt Anderson.

The following Native promotion is made :—

Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Color Havaldar Elappa Balu to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Nidhan Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Colonel J G Fagan, General List, Cavalry, Commandant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command.

Surgeon C B Hill and B H Scott.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Major W A Broome, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H T Kenny, Staff Corps, 4th Squadron Commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

Captain C P Campbell, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, for one year.

Second Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant F R Tebbs to be Captain.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Surgeon J. M. Reid, M. D., Medical Staff, is permitted to resign his appointment as Honorary Surgeon in the above corps.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieutenant G. S. Broome, Staff Corps.

Captain G. T. Jones, Royal Engineers.

Colonel E Meckler, General List, Infantry.

Major H Hay, Staff Corps.

Captain H D Rossetter, G I P Railway Volunteer Corps.

Surgeon S E Prall, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Captain R Williams, Staff Corps, four months, private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C W H Sealy relinquished charge of the office of First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgeon A C Gaye, Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, having resigned his appointment as Special Magistrate, the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, within the Kirkee Cantonment, conferred upon him by Government Notification.

Mr J H DuBoulay, C S, Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr J R Naylor, CSI, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, District Deputy Collector in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders :—

Mr W J Holland to act as Superintendent of Police G I P Railway.

Mr E C Cox, on being relieved by Mr Holland, to do duty as personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of of Police.

Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, Second class, First Grade Subordinate Judge of Khatav and Dahivadi in the Satara District, is allowed privilege leave from the 6th October to the 23rd December next.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Mr. Lakshman Mahadeo Khot has been appointed to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr H Batty, C S, to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence on leave of Mr J R Naylor, C S, C S I, or until further orders.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice, C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr H Batty, C S, or until further orders.

Pryce Weedon, Esquire, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year ending the 19th December 1890, in succession to Mr John Marshall, resigned.

A'zam Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Ratnagiri in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr Balkisandas Pranjiwandas Dantwala has been appointed Clerk of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad vice Mr Jadavrai Danatram, deceased.

Mr. Vithalrao Narayan *alias* Baba Saheb Natu, residing at Poona, is appointed, a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Tukaram Yadav, Mahitabkan valad Shabaskhan and Shridhar Malhar, Revenue Patil, Police Patil and Kulkarni, respectively, of the village of Yevti, taluka Bhusaval in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of gross neglect of duty, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Gopal Janardhan to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapuji, or until further orders.

The furlough for one year granted to Mr R Thom, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is converted into leave on medical certificate.

Mr. R P Ryan, acting Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, has been allowed an extension of the privilege leave of absence.

Mr. Ganesh Antaji Desai is confirmed in his appointment of Special Sub-Registrar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. B J Hasilden, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer Central Division of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B J Haselden to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade.

Mr. R Knight, C S, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. J R Middleton, C S, Collector of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Nasik, District Registrar, Nasik, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Nasik District, vice Mr J R Middleton, C S, proceeding on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Manilal Gungadas Desai has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, vice Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar appointed Acting Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

In supersession of Government Notification Assistant Surgeon T H Aquino is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assistant Surgeons.

THE Empress of Austria, so the papers say, smoke from thirty to forty cigarettes a day. Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, consumes a large quantity of cigarettes and there is nothing that her little "Bubi," King Alphonso XII, enjoys more than when his mother permits him to strike a match and apply he flame to the end of her cigarette.

A CHANSIL telegram of Sunday says later news from Aijal states that Than-ruma was surprised yesterday morning and burnt. The column met with very little oppossiion. The Lushais fired on the column whilst on the march, but dld not succeed in hitting any one. Lieutenant Watson, who led the expedition against Than-ruma, is at present at Aijal but will return here to-morrow, when all the particulars of the recent operations will be known. All is quiet here. The Rancoopa panji is being deserted.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient :—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children., Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents :—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Queen of Roumania was born in 1843, and showed remarkable talent from her earliest years. Before she was ten she was able to recite long poems correctly after having heard them read aloud a few times. She wrote verses at this early age, and the tragedies she com posed before she was twelve were so full of horrors that she often laughs over the recollection of them now. The first book of fiction that she ever read was Miss Weth erell's "Wide, Wide World," which had been translated into German. She used to become so excited over music that her parents forbade her to play or sing. She was very pretty, and used to be called the "Princess of the White Rose." Her abundant dark hair, soft coloring, and ex pressive blue eyes still hold their charm. Her p oet-soul was nourished in solitude, for her parents lived a most secluded life, and much of the young girl's ti me was spent in lonely wanderings in the forest, generally singing to herself.

When she was twenty she was sent on a visit to the Prussian royal family, and in 1869 became affianced to the young and handsome Prince Charles of Roumania, the marriage taking place shortly after. The union was followed by a turmoil of political cares, and the sorrow caused by the death of a little daughter was added to these. The Queen fell into ill health, and had to leave Roumania, but returned before the war, and whilst it lasted worked among the sick and wounded with untiring devotion and zeal. Four years after her husb and was crowned the first King of Roumania, the country having been declared independent, as a result of the long struggle. Unfortunately, the King and Queen have no children. She may with truth, however, be called the mother of her country, for she devotes her energies to the furtherance of philanthropic and patriotic institutions. She is greatly loved in her beautiful and romantic country, and admired for her literary talents.

A correspondent sends the following reminiscence of Canon Liddon at King's College School :—I was with Liddon and Millais in the fifth class, at that time under the mas tership of the Rev. Joseph Edwards, irreverently termed "Joe.'' There was not very much work done in Joe's form, and a good deal of that Liddon did vicariou sly for us. He used to come to school very early in the morning, and so did we on Latin days. Liddon was put in the middle, and we lazy fellows gathered round him in a reverent and attentive circle whilst he gave us a "construe" of our Latin or Virgil. In a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes we got all the benefit of his long evening's work; for, so far as I can recollect, he was a slow, plodding, rather than a brilliant boy, giving no indication of future fame. The same may be said of Bishop Barry, formerly of Sydney, now Suffragan of Rochester, who was a class ahead of us.

"A Persecuted Bishop"—he of Lincoln—forms the subject of a cartoon in *Vanity Fair*, which says of him—"As chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon, he came into contact with the great preacher who has just died; for Dr. Liddon was then vice-principal of the College. And for ten years he was the moving power of that Ritualistic centre, whence his influence gradually made itself felt throughout the Church. But having be come a greater and a better-known power as he waxed greater and older he was naturally unable to escape persecution; so that two years ago he began to be charged with divers heresies and idolatries, in respect to which he is now quietly awaiting judgment."

"Yet he is as broad in his mind as he is rigidly conservative in his ritual. He is a courteous, kindly man, whose face, with its benignant, winning smile, is the fair index to his character; and withal, he is a simple, very honest man, though he has vainly contended before the Archbishop that being a Bishop he is not a Minister. He has a fine presence, a striking figure, and an engaging manner which is natural, and not clerically assumed; and he has been a good son to his mother. Men listen to him; women adore him; and children love him. He is a power, not a fashion."

Sir Edwin Arnold receives many visits from the Japanese. Learned and prominent Buddhist priests are fond of paying their respects to the greatest English author who has written of their religion. M. Asso, his land lord, for whose daughter Sir Edwin acts as tutor, in order to qualify himself as a Japanese employee, and therefore competent to reside outside a treaty port, comes to hear the history which he is writing in English, and the Misses Asso come to learn English. Sir Edwin writes the manuscript of his poems, with exceedingly few corrections, in the same bold, chara cteristic hand as he writes his letters. It is as easy to read as print. The manuscript of the "Light of the World" is in three handsome quartos.

A story is now being told of Sir Edwin in the American pa pers, which is here given for what it is worth, which dosen't seem to be very much :—"It is rumored that Sir Edwin Arnold lost his heart during the recent festivities attendant on a great military review given by the Mikado. When this mysterious potentate condescended, for almost the first time, to show himself in Europea n uniform beneath the banner of the chrysanthemum, the flower of Japan was assembled, and the poet met the dark-eyed daughter of Nipon who has en chained his destiny. Then, on the occasion of a visit to Nikko, the beautiful watering place in the mountains, this acqu aintance was renewed and has reached that point at which Sir Edwin finds that the wild cherry blossom, the tree peony, the wisteria, the iris, and the lotus all lose their savor, and the mystic haze which crowns the Japanese mountains would seem a dull fog, if he could not claim the lovely Japanese girl for his own."

President Carnot's younger son, Francis, who has been spending the summer with his parents at Fontainebleau, recently received from his father a present in shape of a miniature frigate, built for the Prince Imperial just before the war of 1870, and which had remained lying up in one of the corners of the courtyard of the Palace of Fontainebleau ever since. President Carnot has had the little craft repainted, caulked, and supplied with new sails for his son, whose name has replaced that of the Prince imperial on the stern of the vessel. The frigate now floats on one of the artificial lakes near the chateau. It is large enough to accommodate two persons, and during the visits of the Imperial family to Fontainebleau 20 years ago it often conveyed young Prince Louis to the island pavilion in the centre of the carp pond of the palace.

One by one the scions of our noble aristocracy are embarking in commercial enterprises. The latest addition is Mr. Percy Vernon, eldest son of Hon. the Rev. Courtenay John Vernon, brother and heir-presumptive of Lord. Lyveden (Fitz-Patrick Henry Vernon) of Farming Woods, Northamptonshire. Percy who was a familiar character in the theatrical world, recently married a young lady at Stanwick, and has commenced business in that place and at Kettering as a nursery man and florist. He evidently has an eye to uphold the family motto, "Vernon Semper Viret (Vernon is always green), and as *The Star* is always anxious to support deserving enterprises, he is quite welcome to this gratuitous advertisement.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert has sung the sorrows of "the man who was like Shakspere." To-day's *Times* contains a similar lament from Mr. Edward Bellamy, F.R.S., and Senior Surgeon in Charing-cross Hospital, whose misfortune it is to be continually taken for the author of "Looking Backward." He has to appeal to the *Times* to assist in stopping "the correspondence (in all languages) enforced upon me from bearing the accomplished American's name." "My reputed authorship," he declares," is an eternal worry." Mr. Bellamy, however, gracefully admits that it would be a good thing for him if he were the author—and no doubt it would.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is to be put on his mettle. His loyalty and allegiance to the Crown is to be tested. He is to be presented with the freedom of Inverness soon, and this ceremony has always been accompanied by the presentation of a ring, by which the recipient is, so to speak, wedded to the burgh, and as a citizen, is expected to accept the oath of allegiance to the Queen.

A descendant of the famous diarist, Samuel Pepys, has just died at Middlecot, Hants—the Hon. George Pepys. Mr. Pepys was the fourth son of Charles Christopher Pepys, the eminent lawyer, some time Master of the Rolls and Lord Chancellor—first Earl of Cottenham. Mr. Pepys graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1857, and was some time Captain in the Inns of Court Volunteers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes :—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Lathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Hadson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson & Taylor Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Pioneer and Co. Lahore.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE,
is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

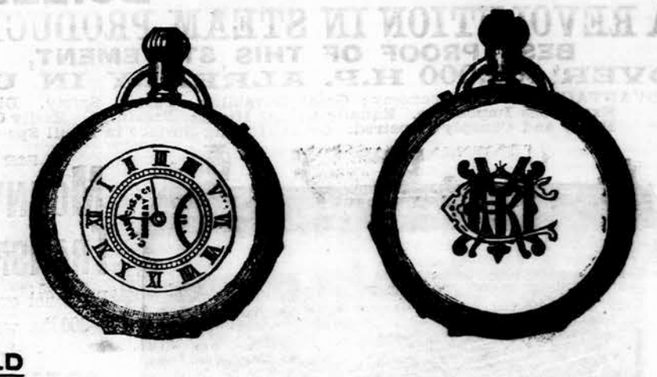
SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!
IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!
It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.
MARIE ROSE says :—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says :—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion and for purifying the blood in rheumatism and febrile states of the system.
Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, DRS. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.
Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHARLES COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c)
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay :—MESSRS. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

HIGH CLASS
ENGLISH MADE
PRESENTATION WATCHES



GOLD

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2½ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

	Rs.
1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	460
Ditto Crystal Face	420
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	350
Ditto Crystal Face	320
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	210
Ditto Crystal Face	180

SILVER

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

	Rs.
1st Quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	140
Ditto Crystal Face	130
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	70
Ditto Crystal Face	60
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	50
Ditto Crystal Face	40

Solid 18-carat Gold Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 140.
Solid Sterling Silver Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 7.

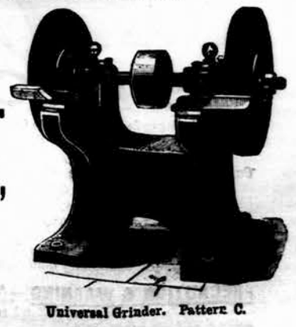
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.
PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
FILTERS

DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?
If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.
We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.
We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.
We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.
J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



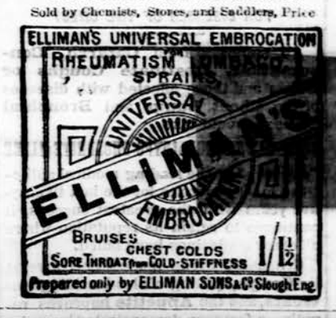
Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 1oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

G. & J. ZAIN'S
WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.
Remaks by Masters of Hounds.
From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.
FromLord Hadding on, Tyningham
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1880.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.
From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1880.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price



Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough, Eng.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.
By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.
ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.
NOTE.—*For* Ministers, Lecturers, and Teachers, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* Elixir, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* Hoarseness, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* Voice.
DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.
CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Digitized by Google from the collections of the Maharashtra State Archives
on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. MIDY

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nerveus Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and all **wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS,

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR
MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
21, BOTHWELL ST. GLASGOW; 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BROWN'S
"SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

TRADE MARK

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

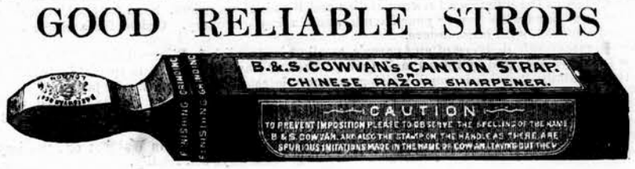
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

GOOD RELIABLE STROPS

Cowvan's Canton Strops .. 6 8
Saunder's Four-sided Strops 5 0
The Cushion Convex Strop. 2 4



The Graduating Strop with screw for tightening or loosening ... Rs. 3 12
The University Strop ... ,, 1 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY

Cadbury's Cocoa
(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claims at once that it is not pure.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.
The Highest premium over all Competitors was awarded to

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR OIL STOVES AWARDED MANCHESTER 1875 EXHIBITION OF APPLIANCES FOR DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ONLY AWARD FOR OIL STOVES INTERNATIONAL FOOD & COOKERY APPLIANCES EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1880.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST ECONOMICAL AND RELIABLE STOVES IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY PERFECT OIL STOVES MADE.
TO BE HAD FROM THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

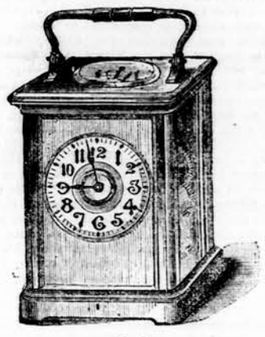
The American "Leader" Lantern.

Special illustrated Price Lists of
STOVES, COFFEE MACHINES, STORMPROOF LANTERNS AND HITCHCOCK MECHANICAL LAMPS
will be sent Free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

The American "Hitchcock" Lamp.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
CARRIAGE CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,
Fully Jewelled and Guaranteed,
Each fitted in a Neat and Strong Morocco Leather Travelling Case.

Time-piece,
Plain gilt case, white dial
Rs. 33, cash.



Clock,
Striking on Gong.
Rs. 90, cash.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
ART JEWELLERS,
By Special Appointment to
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
Governor of Bombay.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact the flower of the flock."

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. / KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX,

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

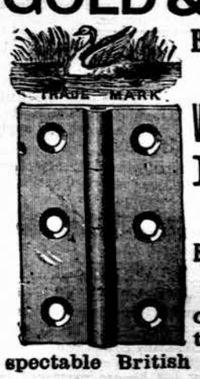
Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.